

Synagogue Set Afire, Neo-Nazis Suspected

By Craig R. Whitney

BONN — A synagogue in the northern German city of Lübeck where Passover services were to be celebrated this weekend for the first time since the Nazis looted the sanctuary in 1938 was damaged by a firebomb Friday.

The police said they suspected that rightist radicals had thrown the firebomb through a window into an office that was heavily damaged, but said they had no suspects in the case. Seven people living in the four-story brick building escaped without injury.

The main sanctuary was untouched. A second bottle filled with inflammable fluid was found unexploded on the building's staircase.

The early morning attack, believed to be the first attempted arson against a synagogue in Germany since the Nazi Kristallnacht or Night of Crystal, for the glass shards that littered streets on Nov. 9, 1938 — caused widespread outrage.

"The German government is shocked by this attack and sharply condemns it," said Chancellor Helmut Kohl's spokesman, Dieter Vogel, who added that the chancellor, on vacation in Austria, had been kept informed. "The German government stands by Jews in Lübeck and elsewhere," Mr. Vogel said.

Hendrik Simonis, the premier of the state of Schleswig-Holstein, where Lübeck is situated, visited the site and said, "This was an attempted murder." The state prosecutor, Herbert Ostendorf, said that the authorities assumed that neo-Nazis were behind the attack and that any eventual suspects would be charged with attempted homicide.

The local Christian churches, in a common statement, said, "This crime is directed against a community that is trying to rebuild itself after the desecration of the Nazi era. We Christians cannot stay quiet as in 1938. When synagogues burn, churches cannot be far behind."

Heinz Jäckel, speaking for the Jews in Lübeck, said, "This is really terrible. I can't find the words to describe what has happened."

Ignatz Bubis, the head of the Central Council of Jews in Germany, accused "spiritual arsonists" of preparing the climate for this and hundreds of attacks against foreigners and asylum-seekers that have taken more than a score of lives since 1992.

There were 1,814 such violent attacks in 1993, down from 2,584 in 1992, according to the German authorities, but they continue: 299 in January, compared to 335 in December. That is still around 10 a day; a Turkish-owned textile store in Bremen was also firebombed Thursday night, for instance.

Mr. Bubis, who pointed out that 80 Jewish cemeteries were desecrated in Germany in 1992, called for tougher law enforcement actions against the people who carry out such crimes and said he was not surprised that a synagogue was eventually firebombed.

German courts have been handing out steadily heavier sentences. Two neo-Nazis convicted in December of setting a fire in the north German town of Mölln that killed two Turkish girls and a Turkish woman a year earlier were sentenced to life and 10 years' imprisonment.

New Mozambique Army Set to Begin Training

Reuters

MAPUTO, Mozambique — Training of the first infantry battalions for Mozambique's new unified army is expected to begin April 4, the United Nations special representative, Aldo Ajello, said Friday.

The government and the former rebel Renamo movement agreed to merge their forces under an October 1992 peace agreement ending 16 years of civil war. The United Nations is seeking to ensure that the new 30,000-strong army is ready by September.

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Police looking through the debris at the Lübeck synagogue Friday.

Paris Clashes Erupt Amid Wage Protest

By Alan Riding

PARIS — Carrying banners and singing protest songs, tens of thousands of students marched through the streets of Paris and other French cities Friday as part of their escalating campaign against a government decree lowering the minimum wage that can be paid to young people.

Most of the 30,000-strong demonstration in Paris went off peacefully, with students leading the march. But about 300 youths began breaking shop windows and throwing stones at riot police who answered with tear gas and baton charges. At least 43 youths were arrested, while nearly 50 police were injured.

On Thursday, Interior Minister Charles Pasqua warned that at least 1,000 vandals planned to infiltrate the march and cause trouble.

The worst clashes on Friday occurred around the Place de la Nation, where the march ended, with police using tear gas to disperse youths well into the evening.

In Lyon, about 30,000 protesters gathered for a demonstration that went off without major incident. Students also turned out in force in Marseille, Toulouse, Grenoble, Lille, Valenciennes and Nice. Overnight in Nantes, about 400 youths built barricades and threw gasoline bombs at police.

In Besançon, in eastern France, about 500 youths forced a 45-minute delay in the start of a Davis Cup tennis match between France and Hungary by forming a human chain that blocked the entrance to the stadium. In several cities, students also blocked highways and railroad tracks.

The issue that has united high school and university students around the country is a government decree that allows employers to pay from 30 percent to 80 percent of the 5,900 franc (about \$1,000) monthly minimum wage to young people under the age of 25. The students are demanding revocation of the decree.

But with one out of four youths between the ages of 16 and 25 out of work, the conservative government of Prime Minister Edouard Balladur has contended that, rather than discriminating against young people, the new policy will give them more hope of employment when they end their studies.

Young people account for about 750,000 of the 3.3 million unemployed in France, but their share of total unemployment is growing faster than the average. The most severely affected are unqualified youths — often children of Third World immigrants — who crowd poor suburbs of Paris and other cities.

After the first demonstrations against the decree three weeks ago, Mr. Balladur made several concessions, excluding those with top de-

grees and requiring those with so-called technical degrees to be paid 80 percent of the minimum wage negotiated by trade unions rather than the legal minimum.

But, rather than petering out, the movement has continued to grow, raising fears that it could lead to the sort of massive anti-government movement that paralyzed France in May 1968. So far, however, while backing the student demands, unions have not yet called on workers to join the protests.

On Friday, with some posters showing caricatures of Mr. Balladur with Dracula teeth, the students in Paris said they would keep demonstrating until the decree was revoked.

"We're very pleased," said Philippe Campinchi, a national student leader. "If Balladur withdraws the law, we'll stop. If he tries to smother the movement, it will spread."

While the decree has been the catalyst for the protests, however, they have also served to underline the general mood of pessimism among French youth.

"We have no future," said one young woman in the demonstration Friday in Paris. "That's why we're out here."

So far, at least, the movement has assumed no political color, with many students saying they feel as disenchanted by the left as they are by the right.

In Italy, the Probe Drags On The Accused Wonder If It Will Ever End

By Alan Cowell

ROME — Languishing in prison, Mario Zamorani couldn't help but think of Dante's "Inferno." Through the third-floor window of his cell in Turin, Mr. Zamorani said he could see the construction site for an extension of the prison building, a contract he himself had negotiated with the authorities before his arrest almost two years ago on charges of paying bribes to win contracts.

"In the 'Inferno,' the sinners were confronted with their sins," he said. "You could say the same thing happened to me."

These days, Mr. Zamorani, 46, the former head of Italy's largest public construction company, Italstat, is out of prison, free to work while he awaits trial on five counts of corruption linked to the vast web of graft that brought down Italy's political old guard.

His position — accused but not tried; freed but not judged — reflects the anomaly of a country that has broken with its past without conjuring a vision of the future. Even the course of political renewal on which it embarked by scheduling elections, which will be held Sunday and Monday, may prove far less of a catharsis than many had earlier expected.

Indeed, with a staggering number of businessmen and politicians — 6,000 so far — implicated in the corruption scandal, and investigators still scouring for evidence of public wrongdoing, figures like Mr. Zamorani raise the question of how it is ever going to end.

"I am hoping that after the election there will be an amnesty because what happened was more like a general levy, and that is not a crime," he said of the system of kickbacks that permeated political and business dealings.

"If it doesn't finish some time, we will reach a position where every single Italian family has one member under investigation," Mr. Zamorani said. "Either 'Tangentopoli' finishes, or Italy is finished."

But that is not the view of those who helped expose the corruption scandal that has come to be called "Tangentopoli," or "Kickback City."

"The investigations will go on as long as there's something to investigate," said Gherardo Colombo, one of the magistrates in Milan who uncovered the scandal. "This is not the moment to be talking of amnesty. Even if there's a little bit of difficulty, I think the trials should be held."

The scandal broke in February 1992, when an official in Milan, Mario Chiesa, was caught accepting a bribe in return for awarding a cleaning contract at a senior citizens' home.

Since then, magistrates have uncovered a network of graft that reached into the boardrooms of such industrial giants as Fiat, Ferruzzi and Olivetti, as well as state holding companies.

The parties that have dominated Italy since the beginning of the Cold War, the Christian Democrats and the Socialists, have been all but obliterated by the scandal, disgraced and supplanted by other contenders.

Former political barons like Giulio Andreotti, who served seven times as prime minister, face accusations of corruption and consorting with the Mafia. Many of the nation's most prominent entrepreneurs have been jailed for interrogation. At least 14 have taken their own lives, some in circumstances that have not been fully explained.

Mr. Zamorani, who in June 1992 became the first head of a state-owned company to be jailed under Italy's preventive detention laws, was initially held in San Vittore prison in Milan, where members of the business elite were left to rub shoulders with drug dealers and other less illustrious prisoners until they agreed to cooperate with the investigation.

"I admitted my crime on the first day," Mr. Zamorani said. But he was not freed for another 60 days.

Under the pressure of incarceration, he told investigators about the system under which construction companies shared the state contracts for which they would submit bids and bribes. He did not name names, he said, though he had been implicated by a former business associate.

So, in April 1993, it was back to jail, this time in Turin to answer more questions about illicit payments. Barely had he emerged from prison in Turin on May 11 then he was jailed again in the northeastern town of Pordenone from May 22 until June 9 on the testimony of the same former associate.

Like thousands of others implicated in the scandal, Mr. Zamorani has not faced a formal trial. Hearings in Milan are to begin in April, but a trial in Turin is not expected to start until next year.

It is the delay in the judicial process that leaves the Tangentopoli affair unresolved.

Mr. Colombo, the investigating magistrate in Milan, said only about 100 of the 1,400 corruption cases being prosecuted in that jurisdiction alone have passed the first stage of the trial proceedings, which permit two appeals before final judgment. About 400 more accused, including Mr. Zamorani, have been officially told that they will stand trial.

Even then, a jail term may be only a remote possibility. Like others, Mr. Zamorani maintains that any individual wrongdoing should be pardoned because the system of corruption involved virtually everyone.

Meanwhile, Mr. Zamorani has turned to other pursuits. In a four-part magazine series, he wrote a businessman's guide to being arrested, suggesting that detainees pack a sweatshirt, sandals, cigarettes, a radio, insect repellent and writing materials when the Carabinieri arrive.

Right Affirms Unity Before Vote

The Associated Press

ROME — Italy's election campaign closed Friday with leaders of a conservative alliance rallying to the side of Silvio Berlusconi, the media magnate who entered the political arena two months ago promising economic recovery.

Saturday was set aside as a day of reflection for the 48.2 million people eligible to vote in what has been called the country's most important election since 1948. In that vote, Italians first rebuffed the Communists in their bid to run the government.

Voting for the Senate and Chamber of Deputies takes place Sunday and Monday.

Election rules forbid publication of voter surveys in the last two weeks before election. But the last polls showed the Freedom Alliance, led by Mr. Berlusconi, holding the edge over a leftist coalition led by the Democratic Party of the Left, the former Communists.

It was widely expected that no one grouping would get more than 50 percent of the vote, which would very likely give a key role to a small centrist alliance of former Christian Democrats and reformers.

Mr. Berlusconi has forged a campaign alliance with Umberto Bossi, the leader of the anti-corruption, anti-bureaucracy Northern League. Also allied with Mr. Berlusconi is the National Alliance, the grouping founded by Gianfranco Fini, the leader of the neofascist Italian Social Movement.

The three conservative factions have quarreled throughout the campaign, but on Friday made a show of solidarity.

"The differences were exaggerated during the campaign," said Roberto Maroni, a Northern League leader. "The reasons for unity prevail."

Mr. Maroni and other conservatives rallied to Mr. Berlusconi's side after a magistrate investigating possible influence of Masonic members on the campaign sent the police to the Rome headquarters of Mr. Berlusconi's Forza Italia to seize lists of candidates and officials.

Meanwhile, leftists maintained that a vote for them would ensure the continuation of the inquiries of politicians and businessmen.

"The real division is between those who want to defend the interests of those who governed our country for the last 40 years and those who want to free Italy from the climate of unlawfulness and corruption," said Antonino Caponnetto, who is running on the anti-Mafia La Rete ticket.

Hurd Implores Britain to End 'Euroskepticism'

Reuters

PLYMOUTH, England — Britain's negative attitude toward Europe could badly damage its world standing, Foreign Secretary Douglas Hurd said Friday, adding that it was crazy for Britons to go on fighting "in the old trenches on the old battlefields."

Mr. Hurd told Conservative activists that a bitter dispute over voting rights in an enlarged European Union was an important moment in the history of the governing Conservative Party.

He said he would stand up for Britain at a weekend meeting of EU foreign ministers in Greece, but did not hold out hopes for a solution to the dispute, which threatens to delay enlargement of the community to 16 from 12 next year.

He said it was time Conservatives put an end to rows over Europe, which nearly brought down Prime Minister John Major's government, and looked upon the other 11 EU countries as friends rather than potential enemies.

"Britain against Europe cannot be our slogan," Mr. Hurd said at an annual meeting of party executives. "We spend too much time in the old trenches on the old battle-

fields," he said. "Unless we can lift our sights and see more clearly how the world around us has shifted, we shall put at risk Britain's position in the world."

This week, Mr. Major told Parliament it could rely on the Conservatives to strike a nationalistic tone, a statement seen as an attempt to soothe the right wing.

In London, the Foreign Office said Mr. Hurd had canceled a trip to the Czech Republic and Poland after the talks in Greece to allow him to concentrate on the enlargement question.

"We are right to argue against an automatic mechanical increase in the blocking minority from 23 to 27 seats," Mr. Hurd said. "People need to be reassured that their interests will be taken fully into account, not matters which they regard as important they will not be steamrollered by a powerful majority."

"We have a strong case, and I shall press it strongly," he said. "I am not clear that we shall reach an answer this weekend."

Britain believes the increase in the blocking minority is an unacceptable move toward centralization in the union.

Mr. Hurd warned those who fought a yearlong battle in Parliament against the Treaty on European Union that their time was past.

"Let us stop all this divisive nonsense about Euroskepticism and Euroskeptic," he said. "That is yesterday's game, those are yesterday's battles. Let us put them back in the toy cupboard where they belong. That is a lunatic discussion."

Donald Swann Dies, Comedy Songwriter

Reuters

LONDON — Donald Swann, 70, a comedy songwriter and performer whose revue with Michael Flanders, "At the Drop of a Hat," was a huge success in the 1950s and '60s, died Wednesday of cancer, his family said.

The team of Swann and Flanders became stars of stage, radio, television and recording with such distinctively British examples of musical humor as "The Hippopotamus

Song," in which they sang about "mud, mud, glorious mud." Others included "I'm a Goo" and "The Gas Man Cometh."

Mr. Swann was born in Wales, but was half Russian and grew up speaking the language.

The team was huge in 1956 with "At the Drop of a Hat," which ran for more than 1,700 performances in London's West End and on Broadway. Mr. Swann wrote the music, played the piano and sang,

while Flanders wrote the words and sang. The partnership ended in 1967, when Mr. Flanders, who was wheelchair-bound after having polio, said he was exhausted. He died in 1975.

Archbishop John L. May, 71, who promoted racial harmony and an increased role for women during 12 years as head of the St. Louis archdiocese until he retired in 1992, died Thursday of brain cancer.

WORLD BRIEFS

Haitian Mob Evicts UN Observers

PORT-AU-PRINCE, Haiti (AP) — An armed, pro-army mob rousted a team of United Nations observers from their beds and forced them out of a town where they had been investigating reports of human rights abuses, a UN spokesman said Friday.

Uniformed soldiers later allowed demonstrators to shove and push the departing UN personnel when they were stopped at an army outpost on the town's outskirts, a UN spokesman told The Associated Press. "They were pushed around by demonstrators under the eyes of the military, which did nothing to prevent it," he said.

He said officials at UN headquarters in New York were preparing a formal response to the incident, which occurred Wednesday night and early Thursday in Hinche, northeast of Port-au-Prince. The team made it safely to the capital by 5 A.M. Thursday.

Norway to Expel an Iranian Diplomat

OSLO (AP) — Norway announced the expulsion of an Iranian diplomat Friday, saying the envoy's activities were not in keeping with his status in the country.

Mohammed Movahed, a consul at Iran's embassy in Oslo, was given 10 days to leave the country, a Norwegian Foreign Ministry statement said. The ministry would not say what Mr. Movahed allegedly had done to warrant his expulsion, and a ministry spokesman said he did not expect Tehran to retaliate by expelling Norwegians.

The spokesman, Ingvald Havnen, said the expulsion was not related to an attack on William Nygaard, a publisher who produced a Norwegian edition of Salman Rushdie's book "The Satanic Verses," which some Muslims regard as blasphemous. Mr. Nygaard was shot and wounded outside his home near Oslo on Oct. 11.

Ban Placed on Toxic Waste Exports

GENEVA (AP) — After years of dumping toxic waste in poor countries, industrialized nations agreed Friday to ban the practice despite opposition from the United States, Japan and Germany.

The United Nations-sponsored conference to review the so-called Basel Convention on the Transboundary Movement of Hazardous Wastes decided to ban exports of hazardous waste for final disposal with immediate effect, and for recycling by Dec. 31, 1997.

The decision, which came after five days of wrangling among more than 60 nations, was seen as a victory for environmental groups and Third World nations. The conference chairman, Chris Lamb of Australia, hailed the move as a "historic step." He conceded, however, that the ban would not prevent illegal shipments. It will be up to individual governments to take action against companies that try to dump their waste secretly abroad.

Romanian Communists Pardoned

BUCHAREST (Reuters) — President Ion Iliescu decreed a pardon Friday for eight Communist bosses who were jailed after the 1989 revolution for crimes of mass murder and abuses of power.

The eight, including former Foreign Minister Stefan Andrei, were members of the Politburo. All had been released from prison during the past two years after sentence reductions or on grounds that they needed medical treatment. Mr. Iliescu's latest gesture wiped the slate clean for them.

Tristan Chebelu, the president's spokesman, played down the importance of the pardon, saying, "It's nothing unusual, pardons often happen and they are allowed under the constitution." Mr. Iliescu also pardoned 16 other figures.

Sister Visits Jailed China Dissident

BEIJING (AFP) — Zhai Weimin, one of the leaders of the 1989 pro-democracy demonstrations, has been in jail in central Henan Province since his arrest on March 6, his family said Friday.

They said the Mr. Zhai, 23, who was arrested in Beijing, was being held near the city of Xinan in the western part of the province. His arrest was part of a security offensive against dissidents in China beginning early this month. At least 18 people were detained.

A family member said Mr. Zhai's youngest sister, Zhai Yujie, had been allowed to visit him on Friday morning, but that the police would not divulge the reasons for his arrest. After the violent repression of the democracy movement in June 1989, Mr. Zhai was arrested in early 1990 and spent three and a half years in prison for "counter-revolutionary propaganda." He was freed last Sept. 13.

Croat and Muslim Army Chiefs Meet

SARAJEVO, Bosnia-Herzegovina (AP) — Croatian and Muslim military chiefs met to combine their army commands Friday, a day after Bosnian Serbs formally rejected an invitation to settle Bosnia's war by joining a Muslim-Croatian federation.

It was the latest sign of growing cooperation between the two groups, who until recently were rivals but who now are consolidating details of a federation agreement signed March 18 in Washington.

General Rasim Delic, commander of the Muslim-led government troops, and Ante Roso, his Bosnian Croat counterpart, met to set up a joint command.

For the Record

Thirty-four people were injured when a local train crashed into the rear of a Penzance-to-Edinburgh passenger train that was stopped at a station in Newton Abbot, in southwestern England, the police said. Two of the injured were in serious condition, a British Rail spokesman said in an interview with Sky television.

The captain and owners of the oil tanker *Esmer*, which spilled nearly 600,000 barrels of crude oil in the North Sea, will not face criminal charges, the Crown Office said in Edinburgh. The ship ran aground in the Shetland Islands in a storm on Jan. 3, 1993, and broke up, causing one of the world's worst oil spills. The decision does not bar civil suits. (AP)

TRAVEL UPDATE

British Airways Slashes Some Fares

LONDON (Reuters) — British Airways cut selected fares by up to a half on Friday in a bid to win passengers back from other airlines and from discount "bucket shops" that buy up unsold seats from airlines.

"We are introducing new fares with savings of up to 50 percent on some seats and by an average of 30 percent on others," a company spokesman said. The airline said it was making a special offer for leisure-fare bookings made between March 26 and April 15 covering round-trip flights from British airports to about 50 international destinations. A trip to New York from London in midweek could cost £239 (\$358). The lowest London-Paris fare was cut from £108 to £83. BA said there were also savings of more than £300 on trips to the Far East.

In response, Britain's other long-haul carrier, Virgin Atlantic Airways, vowed to match any cuts on its routes to the United States and Far East.

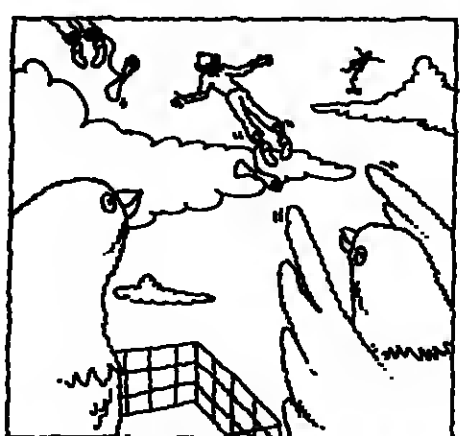
Romanian aviation authorities grounded helicopters on Friday of the type that crashed near a Carpathian mountains resort, killing six British tourists, until the cause of the accident can be determined. (AP)

China's skies, rated the world's most dangerous, may grow safer following Beijing pledges to ease a shortage of pilots that has stifled airline expansion plans and strained safety. (Reuters)

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THE AMERICAS/MUCH ADO?

As the Whitewater Punches Keep Coming, Clinton Refuses to Backpedal



President Clinton meeting the press at the White House to discuss events in the Whitewater affair.

By R. W. Apple
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — Representative Jim Leach has dropped his blockbuster, but whether it will inflict heavy political damage remains to be seen.

For weeks and months, there have been allegations of irregularities, even skulduggery, in an Arkansas real-estate deal involving Bill Clinton and his wife 15 years ago. But to most Americans, it seemed like much ado about not very much. And the whole thing took place long ago and far away.

Suggestions earlier this month that those who were supposed to be investigating the matter had improperly briefed people in the White House brought the controversy into the here and now — out of Arkansas and into Washington, out of the 1970s and into the 1990s.

Subpoenas were issued to several top-level presidential aides, and President Clinton conceded at the time that "it would be better if the meetings and conversations hadn't occurred."

But until Mr. Leach, an Iowa Republican, made his charges on the floor of the House on Thursday, and backed some of them with detailed documents, no one with any credibility to speak of had actually accused anyone in the administration of trying to interfere with the investigation or cover something up. Mr. Leach did that.

He has a formidable reputation for independence and rectitude, and that gave weight to what he said. But his charges remain unproven, and Mr. Clinton categorically denied at his press conference Thursday night any knowledge of the actions of which Mr. Leach spoke. If anybody interfered, he implied, it was probably Republican appointees.

Although the president has taken several further steps in his campaign to demonstrate

NEWS ANALYSIS

that he and Mrs. Clinton have nothing to hide, fresh questions still permeate the political atmosphere. Which officials of the Resolution Trust Corp. oversaw the investigation of the failure of Madison Guaranty Savings & Loan and any potential connection with Whitewater? Did they, as charged, try to steer the inquiry away from Whitewater and the Clintons?

If so, who, if anyone, told them to do it? Who in the White House, if anyone, learned of it after the fact? What did they do then?

Mr. Leach has handed over his evidence to the special counsel in the case, Robert B. Fiske Jr. But politics dispenses a rough justice of its own, and this was no exception.

Mr. Clinton's standing in polls, which has been slipping in the last few days, will almost certainly slip further now. In the latest sur-

vey by the Los Angeles Times, two-thirds of the respondents said they thought the Clintons were guilty of some wrongdoing, and half said they thought the White House had concealed damaging information — all before Mr. Leach spoke.

But the Times poll also showed that four of five Americans think the Whitewater affair is disrupting the government's effectiveness. The president and his advisers clearly think that finding, at a time when the public seems to want action, can be turned to advantage.

Mr. Clinton held this week's prime-time press conference, only the second of his administration, to try to regain the offensive, to turn people's minds back to health care, crime and other issues, but Mr. Leach prevented that.

The press conference was about Whitewater, and the president looked beleaguered, although he was still a scrappy defender of his and his wife's ethical sensitivity and commitment to public service.

"Since we came here, our country has been moving in the right direction," he said, listing issues he has driven to the top of the national agenda and bills he predicted Congress would pass this year.

He argued that Whitewater would ultimately matter little "in the light of history" compared with "the fact that by common consensus we had the most productive first

year of a presidency last year of anyone in a generation."

The White House strategy is to portray Mr. Clinton as the high-minded statesman, concerned for the nation but harassed by Republicans acting out of the basest of motives and by the equally selfish, headline-hungry news media.

The Easter Congressional recess, which begins this weekend and runs through April 11, now looms large for Mr. Clinton. While he takes a brief vacation in California and works on his regular-Joe image by attending University of Arkansas basketball games, the denizens of Capitol Hill will be busy taking soundings back home.

Already, many are worried, especially Democrats, fearful of heavy losses in November. Their apprehension is pushing them reluctantly toward the hearings they have so strongly opposed.

Senator Bob Dole of Kansas, the Republican leader, said he expected hearings soon, probably by June, and many Democrats are starting to argue that it would be better to get them out of the way.

The trouble is that few in Congress even pretend to know the truth about the charges. As Ted Van Dyke, a longtime Democratic strategist, said this week, "No Congressional Democrat wants to dispute charges made against the Clintons only to find the following day that they are true or that new ones have surfaced."

POLITICAL NOTES

Lawmakers Lean on Lobbyists

WASHINGTON — The House of Representatives has voted, 315 to 110, to make virtually all lobbyists report how much they spend to influence Congress, and to ban altogether the meals and gifts they have long rained on legislators.

It was the most muscular attempt to curtail the influence of money on the lawmaking process since at least 1989, when Congress enacted broad ethics reforms, and the first overhaul since 1946 of the rules governing lobbyists.

The bill's chief Democratic sponsor, Representative John W. Bryant of Texas, predicted that the prohibitions on gifts and favors would become stricter when House and Senate conferees meet to combine their two bills.

The bill passed Thursday intends to control the problem in at least three ways. First, it rewrites the definition of a lobbyist, now vague, to include anyone paid more than \$2,500 in any six months, or any group or firm that spends more than \$10,000 a year, to influence government action. Second, it requires them to file twice-a-year reports disclosing clients, the issues they are working on, their income and expenses and the congressional and federal offices they visit, among other matters.

Finally, the bill bans lobbyists from giving legislators or their aides meals, gifts, entertainment, trips or anything else of more than inconsequential value, like coffee and doughnuts. (NYT)

Rethinking the New Fighter

WASHINGTON — The U.S. Air Force should re-examine the need for its next-generation fighter aircraft, the F-22, and postpone its deployment by seven years because the threat that justified the \$99 billion program no longer exists, a congressional report said.

The General Accounting Office found that the air force's current top-of-the-line fighter, the F-15,

will be more than sufficient to counter any potential adversary through at least 2015. Although the report stopped short of recommending that the program be canceled, it criticized the F-22 as a narrowly conceived, single-mission aircraft that may no longer be suitable to the diverse security needs of the post-Cold War era.

The report is likely to fuel growing congressional scrutiny of the program — one of the largest in the Pentagon's dwindling budget — and add to criticism that the military services have not done enough to tailor their weapons development to current threats. (WTP)

Clinton Prods the Slowpokes

WASHINGTON — President Bill Clinton says White House employees, including some top aides, have 30 days to complete security clearance procedures or they will be put on leave without pay.

"About 90 percent of the people who work here have been through all the clearance. The others are going through the clearance," Mr. Clinton said Thursday when asked at a press conference about problems with background checks.

The security clearance problem, one of the latest in a number of embarrassments for the White House, surfaced two weeks ago after published reports that scores of White House employees, including the press secretary, Dee Dee Myers, had not yet received permanent security passes. (AP)

Quote/Unquote

"Partisan recriminations after the House failed to pass a crime bill before a two-week holiday break: Representative David Dreier of California, a Republican: "We implored the Democrats to work with us. For them to blame us now for stalling consideration is absurd."

Representative Charles E. Schumer of New York, a Democrat: "The Republican Party only wants one issue around: Whitewater." (AP)

An Outspoken Goldwater Now Outrages the Right

By Timothy Egan
New York Times Service

PHOENIX, Arizona — When he said government had no business trying to outlaw abortion, some people told him to retire from politics.

When he spoke out in favor of a new Phoenix law protecting homosexuals from discrimination, and said they should be able to serve in the military, that got him in more trouble.

And when Barry Goldwater, former senator and an Arizona institution who has been ranked with the Grand Canyon among this state's icons, endorsed a Democratic woman for Congress over a self-styled "Goldwater Republican" in 1992, he was called a traitor. The Democrat, Karen English, won.

And since Mr. Goldwater said last week that Republicans in Congress should get off President Bill Clinton's back about the Whitewater affair, critics say the author of "The Conscience of a Conservative," sometimes called the father of modern American conservatism, has become — close your ears, Rush Limbaugh — a liberal.

Calls have been pouring into Republican headquarters at the Barry Goldwater Center here, demanding that his name be removed from the building. Some Republicans say he does not deserve to have the high school in Deer Valley, the boulevard in Scottsdale, the airport wing in Phoenix, or the engineering center at Arizona State University named after him.

To hear some tell it, it is as if George McGovern suddenly decided the Vietnam War wasn't such a bad idea after all.

"The hero of America's conservative movement is starting to sound like he's lost it," said Sydney Hoff-Hay, president of the Lincoln Caucus of the Arizona Republican Party. "It's sad, because the name

Barry Goldwater is revered by people like me."

Other Republicans are even harsher.

"This idea that he's Mr. Republican is a bunch of baloney," said Jay Nanninger, executive director of Arizona's leading anti-abortion group. "He's really becoming a joke."

Mr. Goldwater denies any change in party stripes, and his supporters say many of his comments merely reflect long-standing libertarian beliefs. Asked about

Republican criticism of his recent statements, he replied, "You know something, I don't give a damn."

Many Arizona Republicans suggest that Mr. Goldwater's recent remarks have been influenced by his new wife, Susan, a nurse 30 years his junior whom he met when she visited his house to take his blood pressure. Critics also suggest he has been swayed by his grandson, Ty Ross, who recently announced that he is gay and has tested HIV positive.

But others scoff at the notion that he is being manipulated. "I've known him well for 30

years," said Dodie Louden, chairwoman of the Arizona Republican Party. "He has never been afraid to speak his mind."

At 85, Mr. Goldwater uses a cane and a hearing aid, but he is still granite-jawed and has a head of pure white hair. And according to his aide, Doris Berry, he has no major illnesses. To supporters, he is an old-fashioned, no-nonsense man who first went to the Senate in 1952 and went after unions.

When he was the Republican presidential nominee in 1964, Mr. Goldwater was characterized as an extremist. He wore the title proudly, proclaiming, in words that are perhaps his most famous, that "extremism in defense of liberty is no vice; moderation in the pursuit of justice is no virtue."

Those words are now evoked by gay rights advocates, who view Mr. Goldwater as a hero.

"A lot of people who think of themselves as Goldwater Republicans do not know what it really means to be a Goldwater Republican," said Tom Panicia, a former U.S. Air Force sergeant who was discharged last year after he pro-

claimed his homosexuality. "He has always had a clear libertarian stance on keeping government out of people's lives."

At the time Mr. Goldwater wrote a letter on Mr. Panicia's behalf to Senator Sam Nunn, the Georgia Democrat who heads the Armed Services Committee and is opposed to homosexuals in the military.

Similarly, Mr. Goldwater has been outspoken in favor of abortion rights, in his dispute over fundamentalist Christians who have influenced the Republican Party, and other issues.

The topper, for many Republicans, came last week when he summoned reporters to his house in Phoenix suburb of Paradise Valley, and in a press conference broadcast live in the area, said Republican critics of Mr. Clinton's handling of the Whitewater real estate venture should "get off his back and let him be president."

Paradise Valley's station KFYI, which caters to a conservative audience, cut off the press conference after about 15 minutes. Barry Young, the station's program director and a talk show host, said on

the air that Mr. Goldwater had become "an embarrassment."

But to many supporters, Mr. Goldwater's recent statements are not all that inconsistent with past remarks. He always championed personal liberty and minimal government interference in people's lives, they say.

"I don't think Goldwater has moved to the left so much as the Republican Party has moved to the right," said Peter Crozier, a physicist at Arizona State University who is a leader of the gay rights movement in Phoenix.



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About the Author
Born in Germany, Dr. Gerhard Kartz has been an investigative journalist, most of his working life. His uncompromising style of journalism has earned him many enemies and has caused him to be persecuted by the authorities. He has written a series of "secret reports" on hot issues such as the Vietnam War.

A confirmed cosmopolitan, Dr. Kartz has been to "Sri Lanka," "Sudan" and "New Guinea" and has written several books and reports including "21st Century," "How to Avoid Taxes," "How to Make Money" and "How to Gain Your Rights." He also published "Kartz-Net," a successful financial newsletter, and has written a series of "secret reports" on hot issues such as the Vietnam War.

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NASA Programs Face More Gravity

New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — NASA's efforts to reinvent itself and do more with less money are likely to fail, according to a congressional report, and the agency should consider alternatives such as ending manned space flights and the space station program.

The Congressional Budget Office report said the National Aeronautics and Space Administration would have to "narrow its objectives" in the face of budget cuts.

The agency has been trying to trim costs by canceling or delaying programs, reducing others and operating with greater efficiency, the office said.

But its analysis of the agency's plan "concludes that improving the way NASA conducts its business — buying more for less — is unlikely to produce significant budgetary savings for the next five years."

NASA's strategy of continuing its ambitious projects, like the space station, despite a shrinking budget and a history of habitual cost overruns, probably will not succeed, it said.

In response, the space agency's administrator, Daniel Goldin, said

the agency would not back away from its traditional program for one with a much narrower mission.

"The report takes a defeatist approach and sends a chilling message to any government agency that dares reinvent itself," Mr. Goldin said.

The report said that NASA should consider reducing its broad sweep of programs and doing a few things well instead of struggling with many, it said.

The study offered these examples of how NASA could focus on some of the things it does now at different budget levels:

- At the present budget level of \$14.3 billion a year, the agency could concentrate on manned space flight, including building the space station and planning for eventual manned missions to the Moon and to Mars. This plan would severely restrict the current emphasis on space science, like astronomy and Earth environmental missions.

- The agency could spend \$11 billion a year to emphasize robotic spacecraft and conduct only a few space shuttle flights a year, instead of the current eight. Such a plan

would de-emphasize manned flight and result in canceling the space station.

• NASA could stop all costly manned space flight and concentrate on robot spacecraft, as well as developing new technology for private industry. Such a program would cost only \$7 billion a year, the report said.

Representative George E. Brown Jr., the chairman of the House space committee, said the report made it clear that "the space program as a whole is in serious trouble."

French Enter Airbus Inquiry

Reuters

MOSCOW — Russian officials will send the flight recorder from an Airbus 310 jet that crashed in Siberia to Paris for decoding, the head of the carrier operating the airliner said Friday. All 75 people aboard were killed when the Aeroflot plane crashed Wednesday on a flight from Moscow to Hong Kong.

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Away From Politics

• A national hot line for recipients of silicone breast implants was deluged with calls as a judge began considering a \$3.7 billion settlement that would pay thousands of health claims. The operation of the toll-free telephone number was the first step toward carrying out an agreement announced Wednesday in Birmingham, Alabama. "We probably have 6,000 calls already," said Elizabeth Cabraser, a lawyer for the women, "and we have to keep expanding the capacity." The hot line gives implant recipients the opportunity to be put on a nationwide mailing list.

• No more priority for Priority Mail, or so says the U.S. Postal Service, which no longer will promise to deliver Priority Mail envelopes within two days. Postmaster General Marvin T. Runyon said he had ordered all advertising of the two-day, \$2.90 service dropped because too much of the two-day mail cannot be delivered within that time.

• Two members of the crew of Biosphere 2 are suing for back pay after living under glass for two years. They say they often worked more than 40 hours a week inside the sealed dome and did not get paid overtime. Jane Poynter, 31, and Taber MacCallum, 29, also said they were never paid a promised \$10,000 bonus.

• Murder charges will not be filed against a boat captain accused of smuggling 27 Haitians into Florida waters, where four of them drowned trying to swim ashore, federal prosecutors said. Instead, an additional charge of criminal negligence was brought against the captain, Richard Bennett Barker, who already faced one count of conspiracy and 27 counts of alien smuggling in the Feb. 7 voyage. The Haitians were dropped off at night in rough surf off about 90 miles north of Miami. Two adults and two children drowned.

• Tornadoes injured eight people in central Georgia, and a mobile home and a house were destroyed, the authorities said. AP, Reuters

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work Times reporter and the author of six books, wrote this for The Washington Post.

U.S. Moves to Ban Smoking at Work

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches
WASHINGTON — The government on Friday proposed a sweeping ban on smoking in the workplace, saying that millions of employees faced unnecessary health threats because of drifting tobacco smoke.

"Lives will be saved, health care costs reduced and productivity increased," said Labor Secretary Robert B. Reich.

Millions of workers will benefit, he said.

The department's proposal under federal occupational health and safety laws could affect more than 6 million job sites, including industrial plants, restaurants, offices and other commercial buildings.

The smoking ban is included in a proposal aimed at broader improvement of air quality in the workplace.

It is expected to be revised in the coming months after a period of public comment. Officials said a final rule probably would not take effect until late 1995, at the earliest.

The regulation would require that all employers designate a separate smoking area in a place with its own ventilation system.

The Labor Department estimated that the smoking restrictions would cost industry about \$6.6 billion a year, but Mr. Reich said they also are expected to produce \$15 billion in benefits because of improved worker productivity.

The Environmental Protection Agency released a study last year showing the dangers of exposure to so-called second-hand smoke, but the Occupational Safety and Health Administration is the only federal agency that has the authority to regulate smoking at work.

Administration sources said that while employers with 10 or fewer workers usually are exempt from standards set by the Occupational Safety and Health Administration, the proposed restrictions would apply to all indoor work sites.

Twenty states have adopted regulations governing smoking, but Washington is the only state with a workplace ban in effect, according to the Tobacco Institute.

The head of the Food and Drug Administration, Dr. David A. Kessler, charged Friday that the tobacco industry was systematically researching ways to add specific amounts of nicotine back into low-nicotine cigarettes.

Appearing before a congressional subcommittee, he criticized tobacco companies for denying that nicotine is addictive.

Two-thirds of the 50 million adult smokers say they wish they could quit, he said. But fewer than 1 in 10 succeed.

"Most smokers are in effect deprived of the choice to stop smoking," he said.

AMERICAN TOPICS

Blurring the Borders in U.S. College Studies

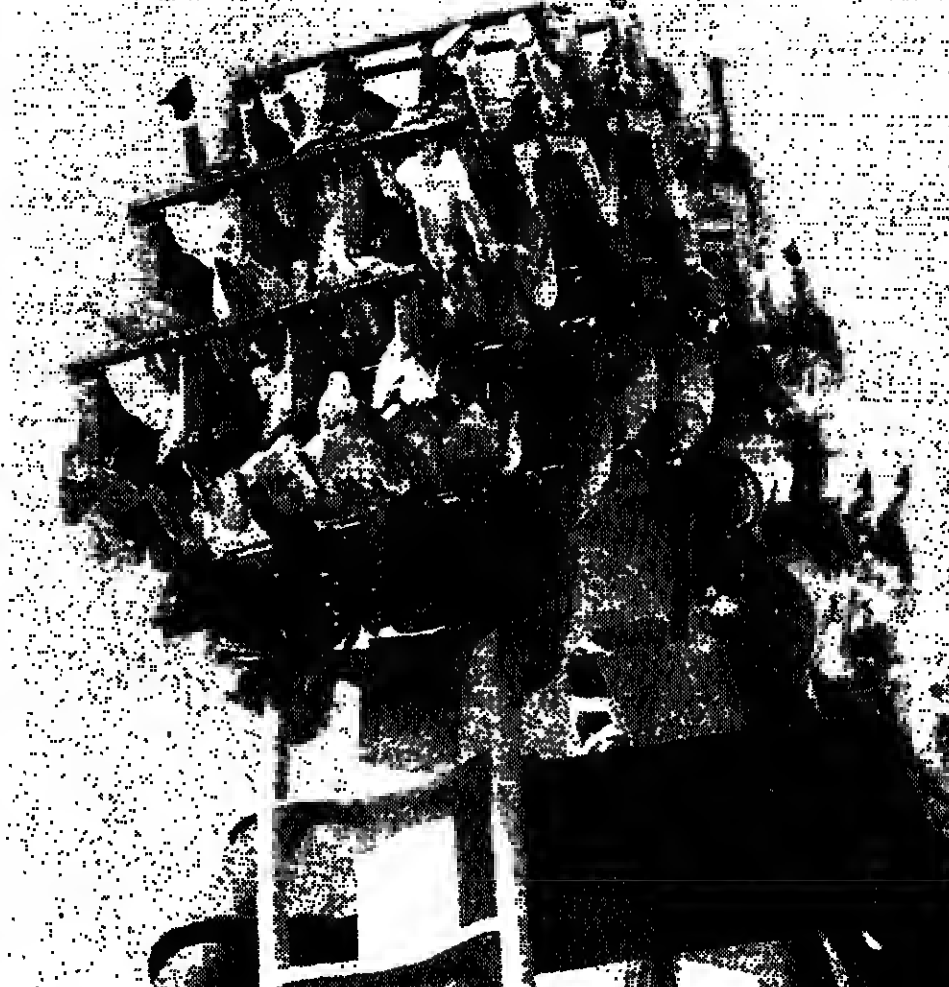
Interdisciplinary studies are flourishing at American colleges and universities. The New York Times reports, Biology is merging with physics and chemistry, anthropology is borrowing from literary theory and feminist studies, and economics is mixing with cognitive psychology and biospheric studies.

"The boundaries between disciplines are becoming blurred," said Sheldon Hackney, chairman of the National Endowment for the Humanities. "We've reached the point in the study of American history where you can't tell the difference between what the sociologists, the political scientists and the historians are doing."

Of course, interdisciplinary studies are not new. But in the past, scholars would leap academic borders to solve a specific problem and then retreat. Interdisciplinary studies were sometimes ridiculed as dilettantism, along the line of "if you can't do anything, try everything." And they still must contend with entrenched departmental jealousies on many campuses.

But, says Colin Lucas, dean of the graduate division of social sciences at the University of Chicago, these days "you don't just acquire a technique, but new forms appear within your discipline, modifying the discipline itself."

Robert Pollack, professor of biological sciences at Columbia University in New York, said, "Such old disciplines as zoology and botany are fading, replaced by studies like structural biology, which marries physics, chemistry and biology."



CALIFORNIA FUN — Roller coaster riders at a theme park in Valencia swinging upside down on the Batman ride, which propels its passengers through two vertical loops and two corkscrews.

Short Takes

The awarding of Oscars to Tom Hanks, as an AIDS-stricken lawyer in "Philadelphia," and Holly Hunter, as a deaf-mute in "The Piano," comes as no surprise to The Washington Post, which notes that members of the motion picture academy have always doted on the handicapped.

Al Pacino won last year playing a blind man in "Scent of a Woman." Daniel Day-Lewis won in 1989 for "My Left Foot," in which he had cerebral palsy. Dustin Hoffman, winner in 1988 for "Rain Man," was autistic. The tradition goes far back: Jane Wyman won in 1948 for "Johnny Belinda," in which she was a deaf-mute.

The California Beach Volleyball Association, according to a local magazine advertisement, lists membership rates as \$20 for "California residents," \$25 for "non-California residents" and \$45 for "all others."

Arthur Higbee

Hosokawa's Job Rating Drops Sharply in Poll

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches
TOKYO — Prime Minister Murō Hosokawa's popularity continues to decline sharply, an opinion poll by the newspaper Yomiuri Shimbun showed Friday.

A survey of 3,000 voters published by the newspaper found that the number of Japanese wanting Mr. Hosokawa to step down had nearly doubled in the last two months.

Asked how long Mr. Hosokawa should stay in power, 19 percent said they wanted him to quit immediately, up from 11 percent in January. Only 17 percent of respondents replied that they wanted him to remain in office "as long as possible," down from 31 percent in September.

Asked which party they would support if the lower house of parliament were dissolved for an election, 28 percent cited the Liberal Democratic Party, which lost its hold on power last August, 11 percent chose the Japan New Party, and 10 percent each picked the Japan Renewal Party and the Social Democratic Party.

Popularity for the Japan New Party, which is headed by Mr. Hosokawa, recorded a decline from 18 percent in January to 11 percent in March, while the Liberal Democrats gained by 3.3 percentage

points and the Social Democrats by 2.5 percentage points.

Elections for the lower house, whose members serve four-year terms, are not due until July 1997, but the prime minister can call elections at any time.

Yomiuri Shimbun also reported Friday that a plan had been drafted to unite Mr. Hosokawa's coalition into a single party. It said the plan called for merging the eight coalition parties, including the Socialists, although it would jettison the Socialists' extreme left wing.

The plan also called for signing up 70 defectors from the Liberal Democratic Party. The moves would enable a new alliance party to field candidates in all 300 single-seat districts of the lower house.

The newspaper said the plan had been discussed at a meeting this month among Mr. Hosokawa, former Liberal Democrats and a top coalition strategist, Ichiro Ozawa.

Coalition officials declined to comment on the report, but said such a plan would be certain to accelerate a long-sought realignment of the political parties.

They said such a plan would push the two entrenched Cold War-era parties, the Socialists and the Liberal Democrats, closer to schisms or even extinction.

(AFP, Reuters)

Missing Soldiers Rescued On Mountain in Malaysia

KOTA KINABALU, Malaysia — Five British and Hong Kong soldiers missing for four weeks on an adventure training exercise on Mount Kinabalu were found weak but alive on Friday and a helicopter plucked two of them to safety.

One British and one Hong Kong Chinese soldier were taken to a hospital on arrival here, capital of Malaysia's north Borneo state of Sabah.

The helicopter crew winched the two soldiers out of a deep canyon on the 4,100-meter (13,450-foot) mountain just before nightfall, said General Yusuf Hussin, the head of the British-Malaysian search team. Darkness prevented the other three, who were in better shape, from being brought out immediately.

A British Royal Air Force team and hundreds of Malaysian soldiers and park rangers had searched the mountain for three weeks, after the soldiers failed to return on schedule.

KOREA: U.S. to Send More Arms

Continued from Page 1
more plutonium than they say," said the agency's executive director, Hans Blix. "How much we can't say."

Mr. Blix was in New York to brief Security Council members about about Pyongyang's restrictions on inspections in some nuclear installations. He "made it very clear there had been serious problems," said Britain's chief UN representative, Sir David Hannay.

"I think the news he gave us was disturbing," Council members were to consult privately Friday on a draft resolution urging North Korea to permit unrestricted inspections. A vote is expected next week.

The South Korean president, Kim Young Sam, in Tokyo, called on the North to fully open all its suspect nuclear installations to UN inspection to calm fears of a "nuclear holocaust" in the region.

"We must strive to establish a world free from the fear of war and nuclear holocaust," Mr. Kim said during a visit in which he has held talks with Japanese leaders on the nuclear issue. "In this context, North Korea's lack of nuclear transparency is an ever more urgent issue."

Mr. Kim also said he expected Beijing to refrain from using its veto on the Security Council as the council considered action against Pyongyang.

"China does not want North Korea to develop nuclear weapons," he said. "I don't think China will do anything that would risk international isolation, as all eyes are on the issue."

Meanwhile, a proposal by Russia for an international conference on the nuclear issue drew a cool response from the United States and South Korea. The U.S. State Department spokesman, Mike McCurry, said the most appropriate forum for resolving the situation was the United Nations.

At a White House news conference Thursday night, President Bill Clinton praised "Russian peace-keeping efforts in Bosnia and noted that the Russians had made a suggestion on Korea. 'We'll see what happens there,'" he said.

Clinton administration officials said the United States had recently pressed South Korea's armed forces to correct deficiencies, including inadequate capabilities to counter artillery, fight at night or follow modern military doctrine that calls for considerable battlefield maneuverability.

Washington also has urged Seoul to buy additional Patriot anti-missile systems to help protect major cities south of Seoul, the officials said. The Patriot battalion that Mr. Clinton on Monday ordered sent to South Korea will be capable only of defending U.S. military bases near Seoul, they said.

(Reuters, AFP, AP, WP)

Vatican-Cambodia Ties Set

VATICAN CITY — The Vatican established full diplomatic relations with Cambodia on Friday. A Vatican statement said an estimated 20,000 Catholics live in Cambodia, about 16,000 of them ethnic Vietnamese.

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Mexico: Shaken but Strong

For Mexico this has been a year of trial by fire, and it is only March. After the jolt of a January guerrilla uprising, Wednesday's assassination of the front-running presidential candidate, Luis Donaldo Colosio, has profoundly shaken the confidence of what was long thought to be one of Latin America's most stable political systems. On the U.S. side of the border, investors who welcomed Mexico's emergence as an open and modernizing economy are now reassessing their bets.

But panic would be exactly the wrong response in either country. Without pretitling Mexico's still imperfect democracy, Washington should strongly reaffirm its confidence in and commitment to Mexico's underlying stability and its continuing reformist course. And Mexico should continue buttressing its economic reforms with greater democracy, a cause Mr. Colosio identified himself with.

The very day Mr. Colosio was murdered at a Tijuana campaign stop, Mexico's Congress was voting for constitutional changes proposed by President Carlos Salinas de Gortari in an effort to make the August presidential election the most cleanly run in the country's modern history.

These changes stemmed from Mr. Salinas's enlightened recognition that the Indian rebellion in Chiapas signaled a broader need to rebuild popular faith in a political system too often vulnerable to accusations of fraud and bossism. President Salinas has also responded well in the Chiapas crisis by pro-

moting a negotiated solution with the rebels. One consolation for this year's troubles is the encouraging resiliency it has called forth from a political establishment once notorious for its complacency. During the last presidential election year, 1988, the Institutional Revolutionary Party, or PRI, which has been in power since 1929, was so rigid and unresponsive that it became an embarrassment even to its own candidate, Mr. Salinas.

Today, largely thanks to him, the PRI is stronger and more popular, though it is still no paradigm of internal or external democracy. A reasonably open and competitive process for choosing a candidate to succeed Mr. Colosio would be a useful further advance.

Also important at this stage is to undertake a credible inquiry into the Colosio killing and to assure a verifiably free and fair election campaign and vote count. The United Nations and the Organization of American States, both experienced in supervising Latin American elections, should make themselves available to help, if so requested.

Mexico's friends share its horror and outrage at this intrusion of murder into its political life. Assassination is the polar opposite of democracy — a man with a gun stealing choices that belong to a majority at the ballot box. The best response would be for government and opposition parties to agree to reinforce democracy by accelerating the political reforms already under way.

— THE NEW YORK TIMES

Remember El Salvador

A crucial element in the United Nations' peace plan for El Salvador fell into place with the country's first-ever elections involving parties across the political spectrum. Complaints of fraud arose from, chiefly, failure of the rightist government (whose own supporters were already registered) to draw in the full membership of an unfranchised leftist constituency. Still, the governing ARENA party's presidential candidate failed to win a first-round majority and faces a runoff. Even if Armando Calderon Fournier prevails over the leftist Ruben Zamora, ARENA may lose the legislature. Two years after laying down arms, the former guerrillas are the second political force in the land.

The outgoing ARENA president, Alfredo Cristiani, played a major role in this transition, with his courageous start on purging the ARENA-linked security forces of human rights abusers. In the time before his successor and the new legislature are seated at the end of May, they need to quicken land transfers, expedite deployment of the new national civil police and enact constitutional changes ensuring judicial reform.

The United Nations did much to help the transition still under way. It designed a peace — it has been called a "negotiated revolution" — that stopped most of the slaughter and addressed the feudal roots of the conflict. Electoral reforms leading to last Sunday's elections were just one part of its work. Investigations of abuses by a Truth Commission were another part. Reconstruction and development were begun.

Here U.S. policy becomes painfully topical. In the 1980s, when El Salvador was regarded as a key Cold War front, the United States poured in billions to oppose Moscow-supported guerrillas. When fatigue and stalemate produced a settlement, Washington undertook to underwrite it. This year, however, Washington proposes to send only \$94 million in aid, against a minimal \$230 million last year. This cut and the fall in coffee prices are forcing Salvadorans to choose between financing economic stabilization and financing the peace accords. Either way, the country loses.

El Salvador is not the only former Cold War pawn now watching in dismay as the United States turns to larger or steeper pieces. But there Americans took on a strong obligation to help people struggling for a decent life. Washington should not be sending the message that it sheds its obligations when a country — a friendly neighbor — turns from war to peace.

— THE WASHINGTON POST

Too Many Secrets by Far

President Bill Clinton has a chance not only to make history but to assure its most honest rendering by historians. A draft executive order that would declassify tens of millions of secret documents, prepared by the National Security Council, is now being circulated to key federal agencies for comment. If the order survives the expected fusillade by guardians of the secret files, Mr. Clinton can with the stroke of a pen honor his repeated promises for more open government.

Under the proposed policy, the presumption will be in favor of openness in deciding whether a document should be classified in the first place, reversing the priority established by a 1981 executive order from President Ronald Reagan. Most documents would be automatically declassified after 25 years, which seems a reasonable limit, ending the ludicrous restrictions that still seal files at the National Archives dating from World War I.

Still, even if the draft order survives its first bureaucratic test, and even assuming there are no snags hidden in the fine print, Mr. Clinton will not win the war for more openness with the mere flourish of a pen. The cunning of the seasoned bureaucrats who would have to carry out the order can never be underestimated. They could nullify the order by the elastic use of loopholes in existing legislation meant to prevent exposure of truly sensitive national security documents.

Other Comment

The Crisis in Mexico

Now that a terrible act of violence has thrown Mexican politics into greater uncertainty and turmoil, Mexico's friends must stand firm in support of outgoing President Carlos Salinas de Gortari and the extraordinary progress he has come to personify.

Luis Donaldo Colosio, 44, was Mr. Salinas's handpicked choice to be the candidate of the powerful Institutional Revolutionary Party, or PRI. Mr. Salinas was counting on Mr. Colosio to carry on his economic policies, especially implementation of the historic North American Free Trade Agreement. Mr. Colosio was acknowledged to be a capable

and decent man; his death is a loss to Mexico. Many financial analysts fear the assassination will set back, at least in the short term, Mexico's economy. Coming on the heels of a brief but bloody peasant rebellion in Chiapas, the murder can mean only added pressure on Mexico's still shaky finances.

Mr. Salinas and the new generation of young political leaders have had the intelligence and foresight to begin to reform a moribund, state-dominated economy, and with breathtaking speed. Mexico's foreign friends now must show similar foresight and courage as Mr. Salinas and his colleagues try to contain the political crisis.

— Los Angeles Times

Hard-Headed Help for a Changing Russia

By Richard Nixon

NEW YORK — Those who suggest that because of its vast problems Russia should no longer be treated as a world power ignore an unpleasant but undeniable truth: Russia is the only nation in the world that can destroy the United States.

Therefore Russia remains America's highest foreign-policy priority. The Russia I saw on my latest trip is a very different nation from the one I visited just one year ago. Optimism about the future is being replaced by pessimism. A strongly pro-American attitude has in many cases become disturbingly anti-American.

When Russia was a dictatorship as part of the Soviet Union a good relationship with the man at the top was all that was necessary. This is no longer enough.

Nat all the news is bad. Contrary to some reports in the Western media, the departure of some prominent reformers from the government does not mean the abandonment of reform. Prime Minister Viktor Chernomyrdin will continue to implement free-market reforms. Though the program would be more gradual, government leaders say, it would also be more comprehensive and not limited to a tight monetary policy.

But Russia's political scene can only be described as chaotic. Mr. Yeltsin has lost much of the mystique from his historic role in the destruction of Soviet communism. He may be finding that history is against him.

Over the centuries, revolutionary leaders have not been good nation builders. But it would be premature to write Mr. Yeltsin off because of his frequent absences from Moscow and his increasingly erratic conduct.

The first freely elected president in Russian history, he is still the country's most popular politician — the best guarantor of Russian democracy and stability until his term expires in 1996. The United States should treat him with respect and work closely with him.

But America should also pay more attention to the new generation of Russian leaders — many of whom I met — such as Grigori Yavlinskiy, an impressive young economist; Sergei Shkarin, the analytically minded minister of enterprises; and the formidable economist minister, Alexander Shokhin. All in their late 30s or early 40s, they are not yet ready for top leadership, but they are without question presidential material. The 55-year-old prime minister is now generally acknowledged to be the front-runner to succeed Mr. Yeltsin.

All the key opposition figures — and I met with them all, including the Communist leader Gennadi Zyuganov, the Liberal Democratic Party chairman Vladimir Zhirinovskiy and former Vice President Alexander Rutskoy — stated categorically that there can be no return to the Soviet past. And all assured me that they would pursue their objectives through constitutional means.

Mr. Zyuganov is an impressive Communist Party hard-liner, but when I asked him if the nation could ever return to communism, he ruefully replied, "No, we cannot cross the same river twice."

After 75 years of godless communism, in Russia today God is alive and communism is dead.

Although Mr. Yeltsin reacted negatively to my seeing Mr. Rutskoy, he

Yeltsin is still a political heavyweight but he is no longer a superman. America should pay attention to the new generation of leaders.

should realize that Rutskoy supporters will split the Zhirinovskiy vote, reducing the threat.

Mr. Zhirinovskiy is a ruthless, shrewd demagogue. But after examining him at length on issues ranging from his views on foreign policy to his attitude toward the United States and anti-Semitism, I share the view of President Leonid Kravchuk of Ukraine: He will not be elected president of Russia.

He lacks the presence and conviction to lead a great nation. When I questioned him about some of his ludicrous statements — that California would one day be part of Mexico, that Miami would be a black republic, that Paris would be an Arab city — he referred to opinion polls about his popularity.

One of his top associates, who had attended our meeting, said later that Mr. Zhirinovskiy had intentionally adopted the extravagant posture of a holy fool. Far centuries, these *yurodiviyi* were opposition figures whose very inadequacy protected them from brutal repression. Although Russians have always had a soft spot for holy fools, they have never chosen them as their leaders — as Mr. Zhirinovskiy will soon discover when he enters the presidential sweepstakes.

The most disturbing development since the December election has been the sea change in Russia's foreign policy. The rhetoric of Foreign Minister Andrei Kozyrev has

shifted 180 degrees. Before the election, he was too pro-American for his own good. Now he has changed his emphasis on universal human values and commonality of interests with America to a renewed Russian superpower role and the need for Moscow to chart its own course. It is without question a change of the head, not the heart. He has read the election returns and is reacting like any other politician.

Most important, the United States should be candid with Russia when our views do not coincide. We are great world powers and our interests will inevitably clash, but the greatest mistake we can make is to try to down differences in Champagne and vodka toasts at "feel-good" summit meetings. The highest art of diplomacy is not to paper over irresolvable differences with glibly worded, but to find a way to disagree without damaging profoundly important strategic relationships.

In implementing the Partnership for Peace, the West cannot allow Russia to determine the future of NATO. The alliance is too important to the United States and to Europe to be sacrificed for the sake of Russian sensitivity.

Moscow should be offered guarantees that NATO expansion to include Poland, Hungary, the Czech Republic and Slovakia will take place gradually and will not endanger Russian interests. If Russia does not find those guarantees adequate, we will have to agree to disagree. Russia must not be given a veto over a NATO decision to expand.

Russia has legitimate interests in the region, particularly for the protection of 25 million Russians in the former Soviet republics who sudden-

ly are foreigners in their own land. The claim that Russia is again becoming an imperialist power is exaggerated. Despite their imperialist nostalgia, most Russians and their leaders are reluctant to engage in new adventures or even accept economic responsibility for the other newly independent states.

The independence of all the former Soviet states is important. The independence of Ukraine is indispensable. A Russian-Ukrainian confrontation would make Bosnia look like a Sunday school picnic.

Moscow should be made to understand that any attempt to destabilize Ukraine would have devastating consequences for the Russian-American relationship.

Ukrainian stability is in the strategic interest of the United States. To the extent that Kiev is prepared to proceed with economic reforms, supporting these efforts should be a U.S. national security priority.

I found no one who had a good word for the U.S. aid program. The issue is not the amount but how it is administered. Rip-offs, shakedowns and corruption among recipients, along with incompetence among administrators, have created enormous disillusionment.

President Bill Clinton would be well-advised to order an immediate comprehensive review of aid to Russia and the other former Soviet states. Reform is in the interest of freedom. Its success would provide an example for others to follow; its failure would embolden dictators and would be disastrous everywhere. It is a miracle that the new Russian revolution still shows promise. The reformers may fall even with our help. They will certainly fail without it.

Mr. Clinton deserves bipartisan support on providing adequate aid to the forces of freedom in Russia. But this support should be hard-headed, without illusions about Russian conduct and without the sacrifice of U.S. interests.

The former U.S. president returned a week ago from his 10th trip to Moscow in 35 years. He contributed this comment to *The New York Times*.



By PLANTU (a Le Monde Photo). C&W Syndicate

Lower the Tone and Seek Common Korean Ground

By Philip Bowring

SEOUL — As Kim Young Sam begins a five-day official visit to China, there is a growing recognition in South Korea that China is as important to any resolution of the North Korean nuclear issue as Russia was in a Bosnian deal. That does not mean trying to persuade China to lean harder on Kim Il Sung, China,

The danger is less than the headlines suggest. There is an honorable bargain to be made.

clearly not worried that a conflict is imminent, has made it plain that it has done as much as it is willing to do on that score. It does mean that China should become a key player in devising a package solution to the interrelated issues on the peninsula.

This is in the first place a Korean issue, in the second a regional issue. Third and last should be the nuclear nonproliferation issue. Proliferation has become an obsession with some policymakers in Washington, at the expense of the Korean and regional dimensions. Ultimately, nonproliferation goals can only be achieved in that wider context.

Fixation with the International Atomic Energy Agency and inspection questions could drive the process up a blind alley, leading to North Korean

withdrawal from the Nuclear Nonproliferation Treaty. This would leave the North more isolated than ever, more determined to push ahead with its nuclear program. The United States and its allies would be reduced to bombast and sanctions which are unlikely to be supported by China and to which Tokyo is lukewarm.

A military solution can be ruled out. Few, least of all in South Korea, want a war to remove a tactically useless weapon, if such there be. The North is devoted and desperate. Their war talk is a diversion from domestic failures, their bomb project a response to isolation and the inability of their conventional war machine to compete. Why feed their paranoia by responding in kind? Do a hugely successful South Korea and an all-powerful United States really have much to worry about?

Instead of inveighing against Pyongyang's duplicity and dreaming up punishments, it would be better to seek common ground. There is plenty. For the South, the Cold War has been won. But how can peaceful reunification be won without disruption? The South has no interest in the collapse of the North. Its overriding concern is gradual transition, smoothed by trade and investment from the South.

The common interests of North and South are plain enough even for

those who do not subscribe to the theory that reunification on a southern system is inevitable.

Whatever the future, both sides have an interest in seeing it unfold slowly. But Pyongyang, meanwhile, is so weak that it is clutching at any lifeline, real or imagined. At times, for all its bloodcurdling threats, it seems almost pathetically desperate for the U.S. recognition and foreign cash that might somehow save it from the garbage heap of history. It also feels cheated. Its erstwhile friends, the Soviet Union (before dismemberment) and China established relations with the South. And what did Pyongyang get in return? No recognition, no aid, no trade.

As far as the United States, if the Nuclear Nonproliferation Treaty is so important, why not the harder strike a deal that would address simultaneously the issues of nuclear inspection, recognition and economic help, including aid from Japan and investment from the South? Aid and recognition would bolster the regime in the short term. But is not that what the main players want? It seems strange that the United States, so magnanimous toward those who surrender unconditionally, seems so vindictive against those, be they Vietnamese or North Koreans, who may make deals but will not recant.

As for China and Russia, they have a clear interest in ending both Pyong-

yang's bomb-making and its pariah status, even as they develop trade links with the South. China, as neighbor and erstwhile friend, should play a key role. Perhaps it alone has the ability to assuage Pyongyang's paranoid fears, and some legitimate concerns, while not compromising its budding relationship with the South.

Possibly, Pyongyang is itself only interested in unconditional surrender or the right to make trouble. But the odds are that it is trying to get maximum leverage out of the one bargaining card it has.

The stationing of Patriot missiles in the South is a negotiating move, as well as a public relations response, to the North's recent tantrum at Panmunjom. The staging of U.S.-South Korean military exercises would be a larger such move — more costly for the North, which felt it had won a big point by getting it canceled. It would also reassure the North to go on full alert for 10 days, using scarce fuel. If the military moves put added pressure on Pyongyang and keep Washington hot heads at bay, they may do some good. But if they become part of a tit-for-tat process that puts the broader issue into the background, they will serve no purpose.

The Korean question is not as immediately dangerous as the headlines suggest. But sustained high-level attention from Washington and clear means and goals agreed with Seoul and discussed with China and Japan are needed. The charged atmosphere of recent days does not give President Kim much room for maneuver without sounding weak in the face of North's bombast. But his visit to China is a rare chance to involve Beijing in a broader settlement. If that seems like a reward for Kim Il Sung's nuclear program, so be it. There is an honorable bargain to be made.

International Herald Tribune

South Africa's Tragic Obstructionist

By Anthony Lewis

JOHANNESBURG — To many South Africans, he is a political villain, the last significant holdout against the new constitutional system. But Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi can also be seen as a tragic figure in the Greek sense: a man undone by his overweening pride.

Chief Buthelezi and his Inkatha Freedom Party are boycotting the election to be held April 27-28. Armed Inkathas have blocked other parties' rallies in KwaZulu, of which he is chief minister. The fear is that they will use violence to keep people from voting.

How did a man who saw himself as a colleague of Nelson Mandela's get into such a position? Can he really disrupt the election to the point of making it illegitimate?

When the apartheid regime set up black "homelands" 20 years ago and tried to spin them off as supposedly independent countries, Chief Buthelezi accepted the leadership of KwaZulu. But despite heavy pressure from the government he refused to declare it independent, saying he would not do so while Mr. Mandela and others remained in prison.

That made a difference. If the homeland of the Zulus had called itself a country, it would not have been so easy for the world to ignore the supposedly independent states. At that time, then, Chief Buthelezi was bad news to the government. But anti-apartheid groups also began to

criticize him, for playing a role "in the apartheid system."

Then came a psychological turning point: the funeral, in 1978, of a great black leader, Robert Sobukwe. Chief Buthelezi was on the speakers' platform in a packed stadium. When the young men in the cortege caught sight of him, they shouted and approached menacingly until he fled.

That episode brought out a paranoid streak that has flourished since in Chief Buthelezi. A reporter who asks him the blindest of questions may find himself attacked at length as part of an anti-Buthelezi conspiracy. He sees insults everywhere. In a world with many thin-skinned politicians, his vanity is among the most tender.

The Guinness Book of World Records credits him with the world's longest speech: 400 pages delivered over five days to the KwaZulu legislative assembly. But he cannot even finish his own speech. He has to be escorted by KwaZulu police and Inkathas. But he denies any knowledge of Inkatha hit squads, which an official report has charged are a main cause of rising violence in KwaZulu.

The new constitution was rejected by Chief Buthelezi as too centrist. He might have had a good case for more federalism, but he demanded what amounted to separate sovereignty for KwaZulu. He joined with extreme right-wing white parties in the negotia-

tions. And he has upset repeated peacekeeping efforts.

His tactics have alienated the local white business people who used to back him, and even most of his conservative African supporters. Why has he chosen the path of obstruction? The reason generally believed is that he knows he would be outvoted by the ANC even in KwaZulu, and so he decided to avoid the election and do his best to wreck it.

Chief Buthelezi's strength lies in violence. A few well-armed thugs can spread a lot of terror. The plan is evidently to prevent voting in the rural areas of KwaZulu, and then persuade the Independent Electoral Commission monitoring the election to declare it void in the province.

The commission, the government and the ANC are considering how to prevent threats and violence so the election can go forward in KwaZulu. If Chief Buthelezi sticks to the path of obstruction, as seems likely, he can do a lot of damage. But any event his will not run much longer.

After the election the Buthelezi regime will lose the central government's funds that have supported it. Civil servants and chiefs who have done his bidding will have to look instead to those now writing the checks: the elected governments of the provinces and the country.

Time is running out for Mangosuthu Buthelezi.

The New York Times

Two Keys To Peace in The Balkans

By Stephen S. Rosenfeld

WASHINGTON — The Clinton administration has a plausible plan to end the Yugoslav crisis. It rests on Krajina in the northern part of the Balkan region and Kosovo in the south. Success would terminate the war in the north and deter war in the south.

In the north, the dispute between Serbs and Croats for a suitable place in the post-Yugoslavia sun is central. But the Serb-Croat-Muslim struggle in Bosnia, terrible as it is, is politically secondary and is under active and so far cooperative diplomatic treatment by Washington and Moscow.

The primary Serb-Croat arena lies in Serb-people, Serb-held Krajina, inside Croatia. Krajina Serbs demand sovereignty. But that would dismember Croatia. The answer is very broad autonomy for the Krajina Serbs.

In the southern Balkans, ethnic Albanians, who are Muslims, are at center stage. Their connection with other parties is difficult. The most explosive location is Kosovo, where sovereign Serbia harshly represses a large Albanian majority. Kosovo's Albanians call themselves "the Republic of Kosovo" and, though they are careful about use of the provocative word "sovereignty," that plainly describes their goal. But that would dismember Serbia. The answer is broad autonomy for Kosovo's Muslim Albanians.

There you have what might be called the Two-K Key Autonomy Model 1994 Peace Plan. Krajina and Kosovo hold the keys to a regional settlement. The same fair, symmetrical and principled prescription applies to both.

One principle is preservation of the formal sovereignty of existing states and rejection of the forcible change of national borders. The other principle is protection for endangered ethnic groups in those states. Autonomy is a status that can slide between a looser confederation and a tighter federation. It is not magic, but it is better than anything else on the board.

There are, of course, objections to this. You can already hear protesting Serbs, their nerves strained by suspicions of an American-Russian squeeze on their maximal Greater Serbia aspirations. They crave self-determination for Serbs in Krajina. But they wish to deny self-determination to Muslims in Kosovo. They want it both ways.

Serbs may not yet be ready to acknowledge how untenable their position is. Their Russian friends will have to bring them around. Muslims are wary too. In Kosovo they are linked ethnically to Muslims in Macedonia, Albania proper and beyond. To many Kosovans, autonomy looks pale in the gathering glow of Albanian ethnic passion. But here, in Albanian as well as Serbian ambition, lies the danger of widening the war outside the old Yugoslavia. Greece is making its own provocative contribution. This fuse cannot be left hissing.

Does the Two-K Autonomy Model 1994 Peace Plan seem too simple? Any effective plan must be simple enough to be agreed on and implemented by cautious politicians. It must be understood and supported by inattentive publics. Close readers will recognize the debt this plan owes to the communiqué that the United States, Russia, Britain, France and Spain signed May 22, and then lost their grip on.

Or perhaps this plan is not vengeful enough for you. It isn't vengeful at all. It does not punish Croats and Muslims for failing to take into account, as they set up the new states of Croatia and Bosnia, that Serbs would resist involuntarily becoming citizens, and a minority, in a foreign country. Nor does it punish Serbs for their notorious policy, which in some places continues, of killing, displacing and robbing other peoples.

There is a plain taste in Moscow or Washington for a punitive expedition. It is too realistic to expect the diplomats to do more than tidy up an awful mess. A most troubling result will be left to individual war-crimes prosecutions. A modest political compromise now needs no apologies.

Finally, you will say, all this could have been done long before. But a year ago circumstances weren't right. The battle of Bosnia was still on, keeping the parties from focusing on Krajina. The possibilities of explosion in Kosovo were insufficiently appreciated. Russia had not yet come forward to join the United States in claiming a piece of the action. The two of them are forcing the pace upon clients who appear ready to have their arms twisted a bit.

The basic idea of this plan is to let democratic choice replace force to the extent possible without further war. It will not bring back the dead, but it could limit the future toll.

The Washington Post

IN OUR PAGES: 100, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1894: William's Dream

BERLIN — It is now clear what the ambition of the Emperor William I. He dreams of a revival of the Holy Alliance of Austria, Germany and Russia. All his recent policy is inspired by this object. The successful conclusion of the Russo-German Commercial Treaty is the first move in his game. The successful conclusion of an Austro-Russian commercial treaty is the next step. When that has been successfully carried through His Majesty reckons that the relations of the Northern Power with her Western neighbors will be so far improved that the subject of a revival of the *Dreikaiserbund* will not only be possible but will be welcome to the Czar.

1919: Trotsky Jubilates

STOCKHOLM — A telegram from Moscow says: During the last meeting of the Council of Workers and Soldiers, Trotsky celebrated in in-

flammatory terms the seizure of power by the Hungarian Communists. He announced to the Bolshevik Assembly that an army was already about to cross the frontier to aid the Hungarian brothers. In closing, Trotsky launched a vehement appeal to the workers of the other states of the old Dual Monarchy. He demanded that they overthrow all Governments that are enemies of Socialism and replace them by Soviet Republics.

1944: Curfew for Jews

JERUSALEM — [From our New York edition:] British authorities imposed a rigid curfew today [March 23] and invoked the death penalty for violence and sabotage to curb an outbreak of bombing and shooting by Jewish extremists which since Thursday night has caused seven deaths and injuries to many persons. The curfew, effective until further notice, was imposed on the Jewish sections of Jerusalem, Haifa, Jaffa and all of Tel Aviv.

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International Herald Tribune, 181 Avenue Charles-de-Gaulle, 92521 Neuilly-sur-Seine, France.
Tel.: (1) 46 37 93 00. Fax: Cte., 46 37 06 51; Adv., 46 37 52 12. Internet: IHT@eurocom.fr
Editor for Asia: Michael Richardson, 3 Convent Road, Singapore 0511. Tel. (65) 472-7708. Fax: (65) 274-2234
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مكرا من التحليل



A Forgotten Artist Revived at Louvre

International Herald Tribune
PARIS — The undoing of the social fabric that resulted in the French Revolution has generated tons of literature. Curiously, the breakup of the traditional artistic mold that accompanied it has barely attracted commentary.

One of its weirdest expressions is found in the oeuvre of Louis-Jean Desprez, on view at the Louvre until May 4. This is the first one-man show of the artist's work ever put together in France. Its alternation of bland topographical watercolors and extravagant

SOURIN MELIKIAN

theatrical scenes, mixed, here and there, with nightmarish visions, raises questions that have never been considered. Goya on his own could be explained as a unique genius with visionary powers. Blake might be accounted for as a poet translating literary fantasy into watercolors. But Desprez was neither a genius nor a literate man — his French is ungrammatical, his spelling erratic.

Such a banal man's fantasy is more intriguing. Seen in sequence with the two famous artists, it points to a pattern. The life of Desprez, which oscillated between 18th-century coarse farce and Balzac-style tragedy, yields no clue. Desprez came from a modest provincial background. His father, who died weeks before his birth in 1743, was a barber. Nothing is known about the childhood of the future artist whose energy seems to have had no bounds.

How he came to attend the classes of the famous engraver Charles-Nicolas Cochon, who portrayed the establishment, is a mystery. The boy was only 12. Some time afterward, the irrepressible Desprez switched to architecture. He found himself enrolled in the studio of the equally famous Jacques-François Blondel. The pupil was sufficiently esteemed to draw some plates engraved in 1770 in the master's "Lessons in Architecture."

The young man may have been dissatisfied, or he may have been given the boot for being overbearing — Blondel notes that Desprez had great confidence in his own achievements — for he went over to the studio of another, equally famous architect, Pierre Desmaison. One of his earliest surviving architectural projects earned him the Prix de l'Académie Royale d'Architecture in June 1766. Dedicated to Voltaire, it is an imaginary monument destined to honor the memory of great men. The long horizontal structure is neoclassical with spiky obelisks curiously springing up all over. At both ends, stepped conical roofs with big bulbous finials indicate that the architect had probably looked at some engravings showing Far Eastern pagodas. There was clearly a streak of fantasy in the young man. This is nothing, however, compared with the etching titled "La Chimère de M. Desprez," included among the first engravings published by the artist in 1771.

A three-headed monster, its body done like a skeleton with bits of muscles attached, strides as it picks with its beak at the head of a body it somehow clutches. A long caption explains the image as the illustration to an Ancient Roman myth for which no source has actually been found in Latin sources. It

would seem to have sprung out of the young architect's mind. The handling of vegetation, the proportions, the etching technique indicate a possible familiarity with Dürer's art. Even so, it stands out like the sick outburst of a deranged sadist.

In May 1774, Desprez married Anne de Venzela, who appears in his life as a sad, lonely figure from an impoverished aristocratic background. This was only an interlude. All Desprez cared for was his career. He desperately wanted the Grand Prix de Rome, the key to a secure future for an aspiring artist. It meant a three-year stay in Rome free of cost, and opportunities to meet other artists and to make contacts with the European art-minded establishment touring Italy.

The artist had already made four failed attempts and it took another two before he at last won the coveted award in June 1776. Desprez spent a year trying to find means of subsistence for his wife in his absence — women were not allowed into the Roman premises of the Académie. He left, having presumably solved the problem, arrived at the Académie, and, within two months, was off on a trip to Naples and Sicily. He had been hired to draw the topographical plates for a five-volume book, the "Voyage Pittoresque ou Description du Royaume des Deux-Siciles," later published under the name of the Abbé de Saint Non.

TO this trip we owe his first landscapes in pen and wash. His manner varied a great deal. A street in Pompeii that had just been excavated is loosely done. The conventional composition could be from a mildly competent amateur. But Desprez also had his moments. There is a ravishing view of "Ancient Ruins," showing three massive brick piers, half crumbling, topped by green vegetation. The wintry light is both delicate and contrasted, the impressionistic brushwork quick and evocative. This suggests a true artist whose undying was eventually to be a fundamental lack of self-discipline, a versatility so extreme that it resulted in a complete lack of direction.

His own life reflected this flaw. Back in Rome, he managed to get his wife to come over in April 1779, in breach of all regulations, thanks to his protectors' backing. But within four years, he had sent her back to France on the excuse that he needed to have another two-year stint at the Académie to deepen his mastery of painting. Art was not the only reason. Another woman, Thérèse d'Angé, for whom he had fallen at first sight, had entered his life. It was true, however, that he had gotten tired of architecture and only wanted to paint. He also made extra money by doing theatrical sets.

Desprez was now at the height of his ability. A study in pen and brown wash of the high cliffs at Capri for a planned picture of Emperor Tiberius having his prisoners thrown down into the sea shows that he had cast eyes on sketches by Tiepolo, although this is no pastiche. This must have been done early in 1784 when came the turning point in his career. He met the king of Sweden, Gustaf Adolf III, who was traveling incognito and came to the Académie. By April 1784, he had been offered an irresistible contract. He



"La Chimère de M. Desprez," an etching first printed in 1771.

was to direct the execution of all stage sets for the king, who was inordinately interested in the opera.

For seven years, Desprez rode a high crest. By order of the king, the Frenchman became the rage of Stockholm. He was everything at once — stage decorator designing sets, architect to the king, chief restorer of ancient monuments, and painter of historical pictures. His sets for an opera conceived by the king and written by Johan Henrik Kellgren, "Queen Christina," were so popular that two of the cartoons were engraved — and dedicated to the king's confidant, Gustaf Mauritz Armfelt. They were followed by sets for an opera written by the king in person, "Gustaf Vasa." The views of fancy Renaissance prisons or of the port of Stockholm as it was thought to look around 1520 are filled with characters in pseudo-Renaissance attire. Desprez anticipates Revivalism of the 1830s and 1840s.

Some Swedish artists did not take kindly to the favors showered upon the foreigner. For a while they may have staked high hopes on his departure for London. A fire had destroyed the King's Theatre on June 17, 1789, and the artist drew plans for an opera house but nothing came of it. Desprez, who had dismissed Thérèse d'Angé in 1788, went

back to Sweden with the wife of an innkeeper, Charlotte Pembroch de Salie, who was to live with him until his death in 1804. There was a six-month stopover in Gothenburg where he was busy drawing the sets for a burlesque pantomime that was a flop. It led to a flaming row with the theater manager, whom Desprez wanted to kill.

The uncontrollable Desprez even got into brawls with farmhands and was threatened with a lawsuit. He got out of his tight corner by calling on the king for help, but his luck was over. The king was murdered in 1792. A slow decline began for Desprez.

Little of it shows in his work, by then thoroughly stilled. "Fale Bure," the painting intended to immortalize the set for a tragedy on a medieval theme performed in 1795, is stale kitsch. His last substantial painting, "Gustaf III at Tivoli," is an illustrator's outsized image. He bowed out of the art scene with an ultimate schoolboyish joke, supposedly a décor intended for the funeral of Duke Frederick-Adolf in 1804. A skeleton in drapes dances on a globe that is perched on an altar. Frowning busts of kings in medieval garb appear in niches. It was a farewell in character from the artist who died weeks later, almost a pauper, and sank into well-deserved oblivion.

Tamara de Lempicka Portrait of a Legend Between Wars

By Ken Shulman

ROME — It is difficult to decide whether the Tamara de Lempicka retrospective on at the Villa Medici is a well-deserved re-evaluation of a nearly forgotten artist, an opportunistic play on the nostalgia for the aristocratic decadence that characterized Europe between the two world wars, or simply an entertaining homage to an enduring European legend.

De Lempicka was certainly the stuff of which legends are made. Born Tamara Gorski sometime between 1896 and 1902 in a city that may have been Warsaw, she fled Bolshevik Russia with her husband, Baron Tadéusz Lempicki — a counterrevolutionary from St. Petersburg — passing through Finland and Denmark to arrive in Paris.

Tall, beautiful, and socially ambitious, de Lempicka used her charm to secure a place for herself among the haute société of the French capital. Barons, counts and poets — including Gabriele D'Annunzio of Italy — were among her lovers.

And in the midst of this brilliant social life, which undoubtedly required much energy and attention, de Lempicka became an artist. Although best known for her portraits of polo players, elegant women, and nobles, the mysterious, seductive femme fatale from the east was anything but an aristocratic dabbler; she had immersed herself in painting since her arrival in Paris, studying first with Maurice Denis, then with André Lhote, two of the finest instructors available.

PAINING was a primary activity for de Lempicka, and her passion for art was both sincere and ardent. This was no baroness playing the bohemian. One evening, while listening in a bar to the Futurist Filippo Tommaso Marinetti call for the destruction of classical art in order to clear the way for modern art, she offered to drive him directly to the Louvre to give him the aesthetic cleansing. (Fortunately, she had parked her Renault illegally and discovered that the car had been towed when she and Marinetti stepped outside.)

Entitled "From Elegance to Transgression," the show at the Villa Medici through May 1 focuses almost exclusively on de Lempicka's work in the 1920s; the choice is wise, as that decade was decidedly her most creative. Stylistically inconsistent, de Lempicka was capable of both penetrating immediacy and puerile kitsch in her portraits. Her best works — like her celebrated 1928 portrait of her husband — convey an intensity



Self-portrait exemplifies her mastery of tone.

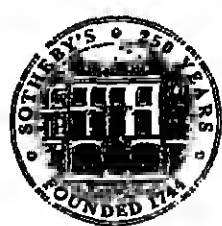
of color alongside a forced gaiety that persists against good sense, much like the stilled, decadent world portrayed therein. While ostensibly vibrant, her best portraits mask an air of imminent disaster.

Technically, her most striking techniques are her use of brilliant reds, blues, greens and whites, and her variance of tone to give depth and movement to her surfaces. The bright blue-on-dark blue sportcoat in "Le Marquis d'Affitto sur l'escalier" (1926) makes this portrait's subject appear clothed in light. Dr. Bonnard's white-on-white trenchcoat in "Portrait of doctor Bonnard" (1929) makes him appear to be swathed in an armor of chrome or stainless steel.

Perhaps the finest painting of the 56 on display in Rome is "La Bella Rafale" (1927), a reclining nude featuring a prostitute that de Lempicka met one evening in the Bois de Boulogne, and who frequently

posed for the artist. On loan from the collection of the actor Jack Nicholson — as are two other paintings on exhibit — "La Bella Rafale" is skewered by flares of seamy red, running from the sheet around the model's feet to her pursed lips like a flaming sensual axis. Rafale's body is an atlas of slopes and curves, with all blemishes and imperfections (and even her nipples) removed. Her form is heretic and rounded, almost a hybrid of between Michelangelo and Botticelli.

In the mid-1930s, de Lempicka succumbed to a deep psychological crisis that led her to seek refuge for a short time in an Italian monastery; her work suffered, as is evidenced by the lifeless, forced "sacred paintings" on display at Villa Medici, and in the two academic still lifes. On the eve of World War II, she left Europe for the United States with her second husband, Baron Kuffner. She died in Mexico City in 1980.



The Buzz Around the Avedon Show

By Michael Kimmelman
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Has there been an exhibition that generated more coins before it opened than the Richard Avedon show that is now at the Whitney Museum of American Art? Not this season, anyway.

First came the collective groan after David Ross, newly installed as the museum's director, proposed it as one of the largest retrospectives ever contemplated at the Whitney.

Those who knew that Ross had enjoyed popular successes with previous Avedon exhibitions at museums he headed, in Berkeley, California, and Boston, weren't surprised. But more than a few people were taken aback that his first move at an institution dogged by charges of trendiness was a gigantic display of the work of a master of fashion photography and celebrity portraiture.

Since then, despite being scaled back, the show has caused an alarming buzz around the museum, like an approaching V-1.

It was hard not to notice that last week The New Yorker, where Avedon is the staff photographer, was especially chockablock with Avedon photographs. The co-publisher of the exhibition catalogue, with an essay by The New Yorker's art critic, Adam Gopnik, is Random House, owned by S.I. Newhouse, who also owns The New Yorker. Eastman Kodak, the other co-publisher, paid a chunk of the exhibition's cost. And the two companies

recently published "An Autobiography," the first book in a 10-book contract with Avedon.

This show (until June 26; it then travels in Europe) is installed on a floor of the Whitney elaborately designed by Mary Shanahan of Avedon's studio. The curator is not someone from the museum but Jane Livingston (whose fee comes from a grant given to Avedon by Kodak). Livingston seems to have gone out of her way to comply with Avedon's desire that he be taken seriously as an artist, and not thought of as a fashion photographer: out of 200 photographs, 10 are fashion shots.

If you expect Dovima and the elephants at the Cirque d'Hiver in Paris, forget it. Forget Sunny Harriet leaning over the roulette wheel at the casino at Le Touquet. I don't know whether the closer analogy is a Picasso retrospective without Cubism or a Woody Allen one without the comedies, but in either case, the disservice is to Avedon. Because his fashion photographs are great, and the rest rarely are, despite their technical brilliance. The asylum inmates and celebrities made to look like them, the drifters from the American West and American muck-a-mucks in South Vietnam, the passengers on the Third Avenue El and revelers at the

Brandenburg Gate are here in numbers that only expose Avedon's limitations.

If all portraits are on some level self-portraits, as he likes to say, that may explain why Henry Miller, Dwight D. Eisenhower and Graciano Marx resemble one another in his photographs. But it doesn't make their portraits compelling.

Others are to be sure: the famous ones of Ezra Pound with his eyes clamped and Isak Dinesen as a skull in a fur coat. You might not weary of Avedon's conceits — above all, a certain phony candor — had the show been edited. But it's too big, and desperate, almost, to assert Avedon's high art bona fides.

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Herald Tribune

THE ROAD TO DEMOCRACY BANGLADESH

ECONOMIC REFORMS BEGIN TO REAP RESULTS

The plush four-story headquarters building of the ruling Bangladesh Nationalist Party (BNP) in the center of Dhaka is flanked by car showrooms and banks. The showrooms are filled with glittering new or reconditioned imported cars, a result of the BNP government's policy of reducing tariffs on imports and liberalizing the import policy as part of its economic reforms.

For a brief time in February and early March, there were doubts about whether the government would pursue the economic reforms and carry out the structural adjustments that it had planned, in agreement with the World Bank-led Aid Bangladesh Club. The BNP had lost out to the main opposition party Awami League in the prestigious mayoral elections in two of the four main cities of the country — and those two cities were the capital, Dhaka, and the main port city, Chittagong. Although the BNP won the elections in the other port city, Khulna, and the university town of Rajshahi, questions were raised within the party as to whether the setback was due to the painful aspects of economic reforms, such as the golden handshake given to surplus labor and the shutdown or sale of various state-owned or government-controlled mills and factories.

Finance Minister Saifur Rahman announced, however, that there will be no going back to the days when the government did commercial business and protected inefficient or outdated industries. Mr. Rahman also said that the painful period of the economic reforms — during which macroeconomic management policies are being put into effect — was going to be over soon and that the benefits of these reforms and policies would soon be felt.

On March 17, Mr. Rahman, Commerce Minister Shamsul Islam and Minister for Industries A. M. Zahiruddin Khan took a major decision in this regard: \$25 million worth of shares of a gas company and two oil marketing companies — as well as some shares of large, public-limited companies held by the government — would be sold to the public through the Dhaka Stock Exchange.

Another decision concerned several privately owned general insurance companies, which were allowed to be launched more than three years ago on the promise that at the end of three years, they would be converted into public-limited companies. They are now required to do so.

The government ministers also agreed to permit several new insurance companies to start business. In addition, the government will consider turning its huge general insurance company, Sadharan Bima Corporation, into a reinsurance company.

Mr. Khan believes that the creation of a broad-based share market will help attract investment and create capital. He feels that this is also fair to the public, particularly where the opening up of the government's resources for business is concerned. His ministry is now going to consider selling shares of the country's large government-owned fertilizer factories.

Meanwhile, the ordinary people of Bangladesh and many business executives are showing exceptional en-



Investing in education and industry: Prime Minister Khaleda Zia (top) and Minister for Industries Z. Khan (bottom).

trepreneurship and a can-do spirit, thus helping to fuel the economy. Thousands of poor Bangladeshis, mostly from villages, are still going to foreign lands — mainly Saudi Arabia, the Gulf countries and Malaysia — as laborers. According to government statistics, nearly a quarter of a million Bangladeshis went abroad last year to work, and they sent back foreign remittances worth more than \$1 billion. The Agrani Bank is

now supporting this export of labor by giving workers loans for airfare and commissioning employment agents. Bangladesh Biman, the country's national flag carrier, registered a passenger-traffic increase of 5 percent last year over the previous year, mostly on the Saudi Arabia and Kuala Lumpur route. The carrier flies to more than 28 foreign destinations.

Another big success is the garment sector. About 1,600

garment companies exported \$1.24 billion worth of clothing in the 1992-93 fiscal year; the current trend indicates a further increase this year. Shrimp culture and fish-farming have been expanding rapidly. Frozen fish exports earned Bangladesh more than \$200 million in fiscal year 1992-93.

Most important of all, Bangladeshi villagers — 80 percent of the country's population — have continued to increase grain production. Last fiscal year, rice and wheat production reached 19.51 million tons, which brought the country close to self-sufficiency. It follows that there is good potential for an increase in demand for goods and services within the country, although the government and most economists believe that the safest way to bolster the economy would be through export-led growth.

Business activity is definitely picking up. The managing director of the Janata Bank says that the demand for credit is on the increase. A senior official of the International Finance Investment and Commerce Bank Limited (IFIC) says that the bank opened more letters of credit in the past two months than in the previous two.

Investment in industry, however, remains sluggish. For example, the Sonali Bank, the country's largest, sanctioned 1.69 billion taka (\$42.25 million) in industrial loans in the last fiscal year, but borrowers made use of only slightly more than half of it. The entire amount

sanctioned by the Sonali Bank as working capital, however, was used.

"The most important thing for me," says Mr. Khan, "is that I find that people are clothed, they look healthy (and) more children are coming to school, which is probably the result of Prime Minister Begum Khaleda Zia's initiatives like appealing to mothers to put children in school and the launching of the food-for-education program in order to make the target of universal primary education successful."

How does Mr. Khan assess Bangladesh's investment potential over the next five years? After the "explosive growth of the garment industry," he says, related industries — such as the manufacture of fabric, sewing thread and buttons — offer very good opportunities for investors. He also encourages investment in pulp and paper-making from green jute. Mr. Khan says that industrial paper and pulp will be produced from jute in the country during the jute season. In addition, he expects about 10,000 tons of these products to be exported abroad initially. He says that by the end of the year 2000, Bangladesh will produce 170,000 tons of industrial paper-making-grade jute pulp and 5,000 tons of rayon-grade pulp. "We will welcome both local and foreign investors to be our partners in joint ventures manufacturing jute pulp and paper," he says.

In this context, Mr. Khan



Bangladesh offers travelers mosques, temples, fine beaches and a warm welcome.

points out that foreign investors can freely remit money from Bangladesh on both current and capital accounts as a result of the abolition of many of the foreign-exchange regulations. Meanwhile, Bangladesh is

about to embark on a major construction project — the \$700 million bridge over the river Jamuna.

This will be the longest bridge in the country, and the first to effectively link the eastern and western seg-

ments of Bangladesh. The immediate importance of the start of work on the Jamuna Bridge, however, is that the project will spark off a great deal of economic activity and much more hope for the future.



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BANKS/ST/16/94

مکانم التحمل

MARKET DIARY

Geopolitical Woes
Keep Dollar Flat

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

NEW YORK — Prospects for interest rates in Germany to remain higher than in the United States in coming months and political concerns hovering over North America kept the dollar flat Friday.

The dollar ended New York trading at 1.6655 Deutsche marks.

Foreign Exchange

A fresh five-month low and down from 1.6680 Thursday, the U.S. currency was near steady against most other currencies, ending at 104.85 yen, compared with 104.55 Thursday, at 5.7100 French francs, compared with 5.7038, and at 1.4168 Swiss francs, compared with 1.4165. The pound edged up to \$1.4987 from \$1.4975.

"It's becoming a classic bear market in the dollar," said Jerry Egan, managing director of foreign exchange at MTB Bank. "It's hard to get hurt if you're short the currency."

The assassination of Mexico's leading presidential candidate Wednesday ignited concerns about overall political stability in North America, given the White House affair that continues to dog President Bill Clinton. Crumbling U.S. stock and bond markets also eroded confidence in the dollar.

Mexico's central bank bought pesos throughout the day to stabilize the currency against the dollar.

after the assassination of Luis Donaldo Colosio. Still, the dollar rose to 3.3586 pesos from 3.3260 Wednesday. The peso did not trade Thursday because banks were closed for a day of mourning.

The dollar was pressured against the German currency by Bundesbank President Hans Tietmeyer's comment that there was "continued reason for caution" in setting monetary policy. He said the recent large increases in German money supply "could signify the buildup of new inflationary potential."

The Bundesbank is considered unlikely to cut German interest rates as long as inflation is a concern. Despite an increase in U.S. rates this week, German rates are still two percentage points higher, making mark-denominated deposits more attractive.

A drop in the sale of previously owned homes in the United States in February also undermined the dollar, analysts said.

"The home sales report was just another nail in the coffin," said Albert Soika, foreign-exchange manager at Kansai Oskaka Bank, a Finnish bank in New York.

Investors were beginning to set positions before the release next week of the U.S. employment report for March. A jump in job creation could turn the dollar's trend around, analysts said.

(Bloomberg, AFP)

MARKETS: Stocks Struggle

Continued from Page 9

late in the day, only about one-quarter of the amount it fell at the opening.

A \$6 billion line of credit arranged with the United States helped stabilize conditions, as did an offer by the Mexican central bank of dollar-guaranteed bonds.

"People might be waiting for the next step by the government," said Felix Boni, chief of Research for Interacciones in Mexico City.

"If we are not closer to a having a successor in the next few days," he said, referring to a new presidential nominee for Mexico's governing party, "we could be in for the worst of all possible worlds, which for the most part is a slow 'Chinese water torture' instead of a quick, clean correction in the market."

Possibly to give themselves time to find the new nominee, the Mexican authorities announced Friday that the stock market, banks and other financial institutions would be closed next Wednesday and Thursday to mourn the slain candidate.

But, as Mr. Lipsky pointed out, a slow degradation is precisely what

is happening in one of the world's major markets.

Wall Street's bull market is dying the death of a thousand cuts as the Fed slowly tightens credit. Europe can see the light at the end of the recession tunnel, and its exports are better than expected, but this is not being reflected in its markets. And in Japan, where the central bank is finally starting to loosen up, markets act as though they refuse to believe it.

U.S. Stocks

Continued from Page 9

The stock market's slump was led by weaker computer and auto companies, Bloomberg Business News reported from New York.

As on Thursday, shares sensitive to economic cycles continued to show weakness with Caterpillar off 1/4 to 116 1/4 and Bethlehem Steel down 1 1/4 to 21.

Trading volume was roughly 250 million shares, down from 303.75 million shares on Thursday.

The Standard & Poor's 500 Index declined 3.77 to 460.58.

The computer sector and blue chips in general were weakened notably by IBM, which declined 2 1/2 to 53% on concerns about earnings.



NYSE Most Active

Symbol	Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.
IBM	479,631	63 1/4	62 3/4	62 3/4	-1 1/4
IBM	479,631	63 1/4	62 3/4	62 3/4	-1 1/4
IBM	479,631	63 1/4	62 3/4	62 3/4	-1 1/4
IBM	479,631	63 1/4	62 3/4	62 3/4	-1 1/4
IBM	479,631	63 1/4	62 3/4	62 3/4	-1 1/4

NASDAQ Most Active

Symbol	Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.
Novell	289,912	19 1/4	19 1/4	19 1/4	-1/4
Novell	289,912	19 1/4	19 1/4	19 1/4	-1/4
Novell	289,912	19 1/4	19 1/4	19 1/4	-1/4
Novell	289,912	19 1/4	19 1/4	19 1/4	-1/4
Novell	289,912	19 1/4	19 1/4	19 1/4	-1/4

AMEX Most Active

Symbol	Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.
AMEX	1,234,567	100 1/4	100 1/4	100 1/4	-1/4
AMEX	1,234,567	100 1/4	100 1/4	100 1/4	-1/4
AMEX	1,234,567	100 1/4	100 1/4	100 1/4	-1/4
AMEX	1,234,567	100 1/4	100 1/4	100 1/4	-1/4
AMEX	1,234,567	100 1/4	100 1/4	100 1/4	-1/4

Market Sales

	Today 5 p.m.	Prev. cons.
NYSE	250.67	369.415
Amex	16.21	21.96
Nasdaq	248.03	373.50
<i>in millions.</i>		

NYSE Most Active

Symbol	Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.
IBM	479,631	63 1/4	62 3/4	62 3/4	-1 1/4
IBM	479,631	63 1/4	62 3/4	62 3/4	-1 1/4
IBM	479,631	63 1/4	62 3/4	62 3/4	-1 1/4
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AMEX	1,234,567	100 1/4	100 1/4	100 1/4	-1/4
AMEX	1,234,567	100 1/4	100 1/4	100 1/4	-1/4
AMEX	1,234,567	100 1/4	100 1/4	100 1/4	-1/4

Market Sales

Legend	6080	6200	SECT. 8000000000
Yon. Educ	587	582	Santos
Dracol (Lx)	1220	1231	TNT
V.M.H.	844	849	Western Mining
Astro-Hochette	137.50	138.50	Western Banking
Michelin 2	252.50	257.50	Woodside
Noulinez	139	137	All ordinaries in
North...	444	450.50	Previous : 2169.7

NYSE Most Active

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AMEX	1,234,567	100 1/4	100 1/4	100 1/4	-1/4
AMEX	1,234,567	100 1/4	100 1/4	100 1/4	-1/4

Market Sales

Stockholm		767088 Yamalchi Sec a: x 100. Nikkei 225 : 19620 Previous : 20038 Topic Index : 16H Previous : 1615
GA	399	397
Sea A	596	637
stra A	155	163
rice Copco	482	492

NYSE Most Active

Symbol	Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.
IBM	479,631	63 1/4	62 3/4	62 3/4	-1 1/4
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AMEX	1,234,567	100 1/4	100 1/4	100 1/4	-1/4
AMEX	1,234,567	100 1/4	100 1/4	100 1/4	-1/4
AMEX	1,234,567	100 1/4	100 1/4	100 1/4	-1/4

Market Sales

NYSE	Today	Prev.
NYSE	250,000,000	303,750,000
NYSE	250,000,000	303,750,000

NYSE Most Active

Symbol	Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.
IBM	479,631	63 1/4	62 3/4	62 3/4	-1 1/4
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Novell	289,912	19 1/4	19 1/4	19 1/4	-1/4

AMEX Most Active

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AMEX	1,234,567	100 1/4	100 1/4	100 1/4	-1/4
AMEX	1,234,567	100 1/4	100 1/4	100 1/4	-1/4
AMEX	1,234,567	100 1/4	100 1/4	100 1/4	-1/4

Market Sales

NYSE	Today	Prev.
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AMEX	1,234,567	100 1/4	100 1/4	100 1/4	-1/4
AMEX	1,234,567	100 1/4	100 1/4	100 1/4	-1/4

Market Sales

NYSE	Today	Prev.
NYSE	250,000,000	303,750,000

Friday's Closing
Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect the trades elsewhere. Via The Associated Press

(Continued)

(Continued)

12 Month	High Low Stock	Div	Yld Pct	PE	100s	High	Low	Close	Open	Change	Volume	Market
12/1/93	100.00	1.00	1.00	10.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	0.00	100.00	100.00
12/2/93	100.00	1.00	1.00	10.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	0.00	100.00	100.00
12/3/93	100.00	1.00	1.00	10.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	0.00	100.00	100.00
12/4/93	100.00	1.00	1.00	10.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	0.00	100.00	100.00
12/5/93	100.00	1.00	1.00	10.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	0.00	100.00	100.00
12/6/93	100.00	1.00	1.00	10.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	0.00	100.00	100.00
12/7/93	100.00	1.00	1.00	10.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	0.00	100.00	100.00
12/8/93	100.00	1.00	1.00	10.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	0.00	100.00	100.00
12/9/93	100.00	1.00	1.00	10.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	0.00	100.00	100.00
12/10/93	100.00	1.00	1.00	10.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	0.00	100.00	100.00
12/11/93	100.00	1.00	1.00	10.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	0.00	100.00	100.00
12/12/93	100.00	1.00	1.00	10.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	0.00	100.00	100.00
12/13/93	100.00	1.00	1.00	10.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	0.00	100.00	100.00
12/14/93	100.00	1.00	1.00	10.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	0.00	100.00	100.00
12/15/93	100.00	1.00	1.00	10.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	0.00	100.00	100.00
12/16/93	100.00	1.00	1.00	10.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	0.00	100.00	100.00
12/17/93	100.00	1.00	1.00	10.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	0.00	100.00	100.00
12/18/93	100.00	1.00	1.00	10.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	0.00	100.00	100.00
12/19/93	100.00	1.00	1.00	10.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	0.00	100.00	100.00
12/20/93	100.00	1.00	1.00	10.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	0.00	100.00	100.00
12/21/93	100.00	1.00	1.00	10.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	0.00	100.00	100.00
12/22/93	100.00	1.00	1.00	10.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	0.00	100.00	100.00
12/23/93	100.00	1.00	1.00	10.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	0.00	100.00	100.00
12/24/93	100.00											

[illegible][illegible]

12 Month	Div	Yld	PE	30	High	Low	Latest	Orig
High Low Stock				100%				
50%	1.04	13	14	125	55%	55%	55%	55%
40%	1.96	13	14	125	55%	55%	55%	55%
30%	1.96	13	14	125	55%	55%	55%	55%
20%	1.96	13	14	125	55%	55%	55%	55%
10%	1.96	13	14	125	55%	55%	55%	55%
5%	1.96	13	14	125	55%	55%	55%	55%
0%	1.96	13	14	125	55%	55%	55%	55%
50%	1.96	13	14	125	55%	55%	55%	55%
40%	1.96	13	14	125	55%	55%	55%	55%
30%	1.96	13	14	125	55%	55%	55%	55%
20%	1.96	13	14	125	55%	55%	55%	55%
10%	1.96	13	14	125	55%	55%	55%	55%
5%	1.96	13	14	125	55%	55%	55%	55%
0%	1.96	13	14	125	55%	55%	55%	55%
50%	1.96	13	14	125	55%	55%	55%	55%
40%	1.96	13	14	125	55%	55%	55%	55%
30%	1.96	13	14	125	55%	55%	55%	55%
20%	1.96	13	14	125	55%	55%	55%	55%
10%	1.96	13	14	125	55%	55%	55%	55%
5%	1.96	13	14	125	55%	55%	55%	55%
0%	1.96	13	14	125	55%	55%	55%	55%

[illegible][illegible][illegible][illegible][illegible][illegible]

品名	単位	数量	金額	備考
小麦	100kg	1.00	100.00	
大麦	100kg	1.00	100.00	
粟	100kg	1.00	100.00	
稷	100kg	1.00	100.00	
高粱	100kg	1.00	100.00	
水稻	100kg	1.00	100.00	
玉米	100kg	1.00	100.00	
大豆	100kg	1.00	100.00	
绿豆	100kg	1.00	100.00	
黑豆	100kg	1.00	100.00	
花生	100kg	1.00	100.00	
芝麻	100kg	1.00	100.00	
油菜籽	100kg	1.00	100.00	
棉花	100kg	1.00	100.00	
羊毛	100kg	1.00	100.00	
皮革	100kg	1.00	100.00	
木材	100kg	1.00	100.00	
纸张	100kg	1.00	100.00	
布匹	100kg	1.00	100.00	
金属	100kg	1.00	100.00	
塑料	100kg	1.00	100.00	
橡胶	100kg	1.00	100.00	
玻璃	100kg	1.00	100.00	
陶瓷	100kg	1.00	100.00	
其他	100kg	1.00	100.00	

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1. 姓名: 李德全
 2. 性别: 男
 3. 年龄: 45
 4. 籍贯: 湖南长沙
 5. 职业: 教师
 6. 婚姻状况: 已婚
 7. 子女情况: 一子一女
 8. 健康状况: 良好
 9. 教育程度: 大学
 10. 工作单位: 长沙市第一中学
 11. 联系电话: 13808888888
 12. 电子邮箱: lidequan@163.com
 13. 身份证号: 430101197801010001
 14. 住址: 长沙市岳麓区岳麓山南路100号
 15. 邮政编码: 410006
 16. 血型: O型
 17. 身高: 175cm
 18. 体重: 70kg
 19. 血型: O型
 20. 身高: 165cm
 21. 体重: 55kg
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Orient Overseas has taken a stake in a large real estate development in central Beijing and did not rule out selling a strategic stake to a Chinese investor.

The result puts BHP on track for another billion-dollar annual profit.

- Unions at such major electronics companies as Hitachi Ltd., Sony Corp. and Fujitsu Ltd. accepted wage increases of 3.05 percent, a postwar low, and canceled strikes scheduled for Friday.
- The Tokyo Stock Exchange said corporate investors made a record

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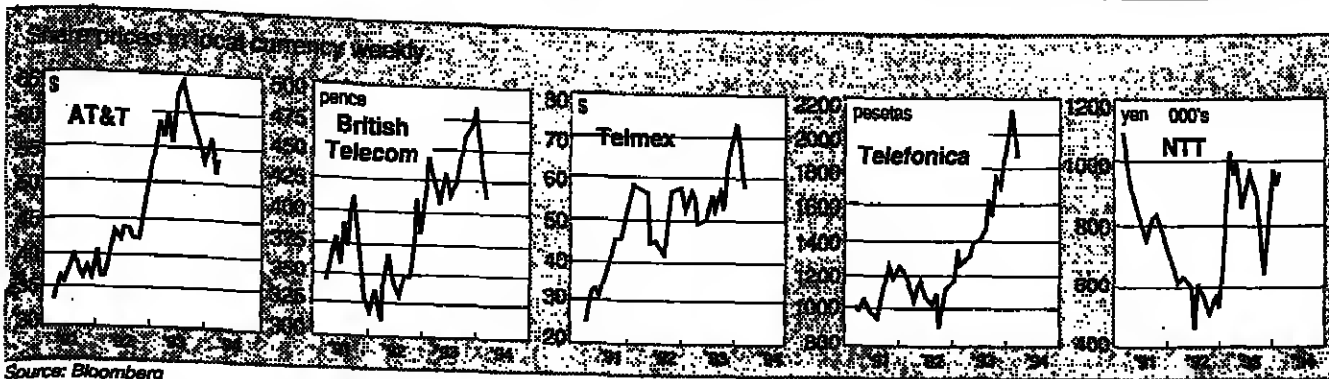
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THE MONEY REPORT



Buying Phone Shares: Where to Begin?

By Conrad de Aenle

TELECOMMUNICATIONS companies used to be thought of as solid, steady and dull performers that paid fat dividends; they constituted a big part of utility-stock portfolios. Then one country after another unleashed its phone system on the public. A telecom investment sector that just a decade ago was dominated by a single entity—American Telephone & Telegraph Co.—has since been transformed into a collection of high-flying, fast-growing industrial companies.

Some of the more exciting and volatile—and therefore more risky—telecoms that have recently been privatized do business in the emerging markets of Latin America and Asia. Being out of government control allows them to be run better and provides capital to expand their networks.

"Prior to any sort of privatization, these companies have been state-run totally inefficiently," said Elizabeth Morrissey, managing partner at Kleinman International Consultants, which follows the emerging markets. "They haven't had money to invest to upgrade the technology. They've been unable to serve the population."

Once that hindrance is removed, Third World telecommunications concerns become "a great buy, they're always a great buy," she said. "If you think about it, it only makes sense. Phone lines per person in emerging markets are substantially less than in developed markets. As these economies grow, people are going to want more lines; the phone companies are going to grow."

But the firms' share values won't grow in a straight line. A regulatory ruling recently sent the price of the Chilean phone system skidding more than 25 percent, and shares of Telefonos de Mexico have taken a

big hit as the Mexican market retreats after a sharp advance.

Mike Jeremy of Baring Securities takes a more quantitative approach to the emerging telecoms. He has a formula for rating emerging market telecoms that factors in the local economic environment and the potential for growth in a company's business. The goal is to come up with a number that is useful no matter whether an investor is looking to buy a telecom stock or a proxy for a particular market.

"If you can afford to invest globally in telecoms, you can capture most of the growth potential in markets where gross domestic product per-capita is advancing most quickly and where the need for telephone lines is higher," he explained.

Using his formula, the most highly rated stock would be Hong Kong Telecom, followed by Philippine Long Distance Telephone, Telekom Asia, which has a franchise to put 7 million lines into the Bangkok region, Singapore Telecom and Telekom Malaysia.

He rates the Latin American telecoms lower because of the higher interest rates that prevail in that region. But that tends to be factored into their prices, which are often considerably lower, compared with their earnings, than Asian telecoms. For instance, Telmex was recently trading at 11 times earnings, while the figure for Telekom Malaysia was 39.

Mr. Jeremy's recommended companies make up a geographically diverse lot: Telmex, which he said should be unaffected in the long run by the assassination Wednesday of the man who likely would have been Mexico's next president, Telesbras of Brazil, the two Argentine telecoms, CTC of Chile, Telekom Malaysia, PLDT and Hong Kong Telecom.

The companies Mr. Jeremy rates lowest are STET of Italy and Telefonos de España, as the Italian and Spanish markets offer the worst of

both worlds, with high interest rates and mature phone markets. He rates American telecoms low for the same reasons, although not to the same extent.

Michael Mahoney, who manages the GT Global Telecom Fund, finds nothing at all to recommend American phone companies.

"I would avoid all regional operators in the U.S.," he advised. "The Baby Bells are basically dogs. The only way you're going to make money on them is if interest rates come down. As far as their fundamental business is concerned, they're in a terrible situation." Regulations force them to stick to their own service areas, he explained, but other, newer operators can come in and pick and choose the services they want to offer.

Mr. Mahoney finds European telecoms a better risk. "In Europe you've seen a rise in interest rates without a fundamental reason to justify it," he said. "I don't think it's going to continue."

Mr. Mahoney keeps three-fourths of his fund's assets in mature markets and the rest in emerging countries. But it really doesn't break down that simply. "In many cases the particular companies we're invested in are developed markets where they're selling products and services into emerging markets," he said.

Because the faster-growing emerging telecoms carry higher market valuations, shares in any developed-market telecom that has a sizeable chunk of its business in the Third World should carry a higher price, by his thinking.

Europe is likely to be the hottest region for privatizations in the years to come, as governments, preparing for the 1998 liberalization of the industry in the European Union, sell off their lumbering PTs.

"If you were looking out five years from today, nearly every one of the national operators will be publicly quoted," Evan Miller, who

covers European telecoms for Lehman Brothers, said. Those likely to be sold soon include Telecoms in Denmark, the Netherlands, Portugal and Turkey, with France and Germany to follow.

"Where in the past you had a limited selection as an investor, those options are doubling and redoubling," Mr. Miller said. That may not be a good thing.

"It raises some interesting issues on marketability and attractiveness to investors," he pointed out. "Are you going to see the shifting of some investment dollars out of traditional vehicles into newcomers? I don't pretend to know the answer, but suffice it to say that with \$20, \$30, \$40 billion in telecom shares coming to the market in Europe alone, it's a very real issue whether the market can readily absorb the new flow of paper."

But he quickly cast those doubts aside, saying: "The sector overall is one to remain overweight in. European telecoms have a long way to run. I'm very, very bullish."

Two of his favorites were found near the bottom of Mr. Jeremy's list, STET and Telefonica. He also likes Cable & Wireless, which controls Hong Kong Telecom.

Europe offers probably the widest range in the sector, from the mature operators in the north to those in emerging markets like Portugal and Turkey, which he said are "like industrial startups—dare I say it, like a biotech company. There are probably investors who wouldn't touch a Telmex or a Chile or a Turkey."

Ms. Morrissey, of course, is not one of them. She said to expect periods of severe volatility, of the sort that has sent holders of Telmex and CTC shares into palpitations, but "over a two, three, four-year period, there are lots of opportunities for companies to do well. Over the long term they will all show substantial gains and probably over several years will have outperformed their respective markets."

U.K. Utility Stocks Enter a Volatile Time

By Rupert Bruce

IF you had invested \$1,000 in the British equity market in 1991 for long-term growth you would hardly have put it in a utility stock. Yet, if you had bought one of the 12 regional electricity companies, or RECs, sold on the London Stock Exchange this year, you would have found it difficult to beat.

Typically, you would have about \$2,625 today, no counting dividend payments and the effect of exchange-rate fluctuations. To name just a few: London Electricity has climbed from the 240 pence (\$3.60) at which common shares were floated to about 600 pence, South Western Electricity to about 630 pence, and Manweb Electricity to about 720 pence. The sharp rise in share prices has been driven by quickly rising dividends. Late last year, the RECs reported dividend growth averaging about 15 percent halfway through their fiscal years. They are expected to reflect the same growth when they report full-year profits in mid-June.

Cost-cutting, largely by way of trimming the numbers employed in the businesses, has been responsible for much of the rise in profits and dividends. The RECs have also been helped by the recovery in Britain's economy. In normal times, such a history would be rewarded by a high stock price. Instead these shares trade on a dividend yield about 20 percent higher than the London market's average, and on a relatively low price-earnings ratio.

But these are not normal times. The Office of Electricity Regulation is in the process of consulting with the RECs prior to announcing new price controls on their electricity distribution businesses, and global interest rates are beginning to rise once more. The RECs are often valued in the same way as bonds, in which prices move inversely to interest rates.

"Essentially, we feel the distribution review in the summer has got to be the key driver of the shares, combined with interest rates and gilt (British government bond) yields," said Andrew Wheeler, an analyst at NatWest Markets.

"The shares will be very unstable as rumors and counter-rumors emerge ahead of the review," he added. "It will cause a certain amount of volatility."

The review is important for the RECs because distributing electricity across Britain to consumers—whether they be individuals or small businesses—is their main business. It accounts for about 64 billion of revenue a year. It is also important for consumers because distribution costs represent about 25 percent of their electricity bills.

The RECs have other businesses, like electrical goods stores, generators, and gas-supply businesses. These are responsible for a small proportion of their profits and dividends.

But analysts do not think the review will be too tough. Hoare Govett's Nigel Hawkins believes that the RECs will benefit from safety in numbers. By this he means that the regulatory office will have enough problems anyway with complaints that the 12 diverse businesses are not being treated fairly without imposing a tough review, which would generate even more trouble.

"Because rates of return on capital employed, operating costs, and capital expenditure programs vary widely it would be very difficult to

come down hard on all of them," he says. Others suggest that the Office of Electricity Regulation does not have the resources necessary to design a really aggressive regime and get it past opposition from the RECs. Mr. Hawkins believes that after the year 1994-95, when the review starts to bite, dividend growth will fall to an inflation-adjusted 6 percent until the year 2000.

So, if for example, the inflation rate were 4 percent, the dividend growth rate would be 10 percent. "That is partly on the basis that the dividends are well over three times covered by earnings at present. With relatively little profit growth you could pay out 6 percent for the next few years and still have two times dividend cover."

Other analysts agree with this and forecast similar numbers. They regard dividend cover of two times as highly respectable.

Kevin Lawwood at Smith New Court argues that once the review is behind the RECs they will be valued in the same way as Northern Ireland Electricity. It does not face a review until 1997 and is on a dividend yield of 3.2 percent, slightly under the market average. This compares with the other RECs, which typically yield about 4 percent, a fair degree more than the market.

"It is our argument that once investors can see past the review, they will be able to see 5 percent real dividend growth"—Smith New Court's estimate—"for the next five years. That should lead to a much lower yield."

The one cloud on the horizon, analysts agree, is the possibility of a Labor government being elected in Britain in 1997. That might lead to a much tougher price cap in the year 2000, when the next review is due.

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ity distribution businesses, and global interest rates are beginning to rise once more. The RECs are often valued in the same way as bonds, in which prices move inversely to interest rates.

"Essentially, we feel the distribution review in the summer has got to be the key driver of the shares, combined with interest rates and gilt (British government bond) yields," said Andrew Wheeler, an analyst at NatWest Markets.

"The shares will be very unstable as rumors and counter-rumors emerge ahead of the review," he added. "It will cause a certain amount of volatility."

The review is important for the RECs because distributing electricity across Britain to consumers—whether they be individuals or small businesses—is their main business. It accounts for about 64 billion of revenue a year. It is also important for consumers because distribution costs represent about 25 percent of their electricity bills.

The RECs have other businesses, like electrical goods stores, generators, and gas-supply businesses. These are responsible for a small proportion of their profits and dividends.

But analysts do not think the review will be too tough. Hoare Govett's Nigel Hawkins believes that the RECs will benefit from safety in numbers. By this he means that the regulatory office will have enough problems anyway with complaints that the 12 diverse businesses are not being treated fairly without imposing a tough review, which would generate even more trouble.

"Because rates of return on capital employed, operating costs, and capital expenditure programs vary widely it would be very difficult to

come down hard on all of them," he says. Others suggest that the Office of Electricity Regulation does not have the resources necessary to design a really aggressive regime and get it past opposition from the RECs. Mr. Hawkins believes that after the year 1994-95, when the review starts to bite, dividend growth will fall to an inflation-adjusted 6 percent until the year 2000.

So, if for example, the inflation rate were 4 percent, the dividend growth rate would be 10 percent. "That is partly on the basis that the dividends are well over three times covered by earnings at present. With relatively little profit growth you could pay out 6 percent for the next few years and still have two times dividend cover."

Other analysts agree with this and forecast similar numbers. They regard dividend cover of two times as highly respectable.

Kevin Lawwood at Smith New Court argues that once the review is behind the RECs they will be valued in the same way as Northern Ireland Electricity. It does not face a review until 1997 and is on a dividend yield of 3.2 percent, slightly under the market average. This compares with the other RECs, which typically yield about 4 percent, a fair degree more than the market.

"It is our argument that once investors can see past the review, they will be able to see 5 percent real dividend growth"—Smith New Court's estimate—"for the next five years. That should lead to a much lower yield."

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Powering Higher

Indexed performance
Mar. 23, 1993 = 100

FT utilities index
FT-SE 100 index

London Electricity

South Western Electricity

Manweb

Source: Bloomberg

Source: Bloomberg

Source: Bloomberg

Source: Bloomberg

Source: Bloomberg

Source: Bloomberg

Source: Bloomberg

Source: Bloomberg

Source: Bloomberg

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SPORTS

Germans Tied With Austrians In Davis Cup

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

Michael Stich, the hero of the 1993 Davis Cup, picked up where he left off Friday, winning the opening match as defending champion Germany and Austria split the first-day singles.

In India, Jim Courier marked a victorious return to the competition as the United States, champions two years ago, swept to a 2-0 lead.

Stich, who compiled a 7-1 Davis Cup record last year to lead Germany's march to the title, shook off an erratic first set and rebounded to beat Horst Skoff, 4-6, 6-3, 6-2, 6-2, in the first-round contest in Graz, Austria.

In the second match on the indoor clay court, No. 11 Thomas Muster trounced 28th-ranked Marc-Kevin Goellner, 6-3, 6-3, 6-3, to even the score going into Saturday's doubles.

Stich's power game let him down badly early in the match, but his opponent tired and the world No. 2 came back to finish with 19 aces, including one on match point.

"In the first set my serve didn't work, but after that I played really well," Stich said, who took over the mantle of Germany's team leader when Boris Becker decided not to play Davis Cup last year.

Stich also had complaints about the boisterous fans.

"The public wasn't fair," Stich said. "They didn't support their own man, but rather did everything they could to ruin my play."

Muster and Alex Antonitsch of Austria face Stich and Patrick Kuehnen in Saturday's doubles.

Courier, one of several big-name American players to sit out last year's tournament when the United States was eliminated by Australia in the first round, cruised to a 6-1, 6-2 victory over Zeeshan Ali on the grass in New Delhi.

Courier, ranked No. 5 in the world, said it was his easiest Davis Cup triumph so far. His only problem was keeping his concentration once he took a commanding lead.

"When you get so far ahead, it's easy to have a letdown," he said. "Having the crowd still making noise the whole time really kept me in it."

In the second match, Leander Paes, who led India to the semifinals last year, lifted the crowd as he mixed deft volleys and booming passes with energetic play. But Todd Martin's big serve and double-fisted backhand were too

much, and the American won 6-3, 4-6, 6-1, 7-6 (7-1) in his Davis Cup debut.

The U.S. squad can secure its place in the second round when Patrick McEnroe and Richey Renberg meet Paes and Gaurav Nataraj in the doubles.

Russia 1, Australia 1: In a battle of rising young stars, Russia's Yevgeni Kafelnikov defeated Pat Rafter, 6-3, 6-0, 6-4, in the opening match on carpet in St. Petersburg. Jamie Morgan evened the contest with a 4-6, 7-6 (7-3), 7-6 (7-2), 6-1 victory over Alexander Volkov.

Czech Republic 1, Israel 1: In blistering conditions on the hard court in Ramat Hasharon, Israel, world No. 13 Petr Korda registered the Czech Republic's first Davis Cup victory with a 6-1, 6-3, 6-4 triumph over Gilad Bloom. Amos Mansdorf gained a split of the first-day singles with a 7-6 (7-4), 6-2, 7-5 victory over Karel Novacek.

After the breakup of Czechoslovakia, the Czech Republic and Slovakia continued to play as one team in 1993. The two nations began competing separately this year.

Spain 1, Italy 1: On clay in Madrid, Sergi Bruguera, the French Open champion, beat Andrea Gaudenzi of Italy, 6-3, 7-5, 6-1. Stefano Pescosolido, ranked No. 39, came from two sets down to upset No. 23 Carlos Costa, 4-6, 4-6, 6-1, 6-4, 6-2, in the second match.

France 1, Hungary 1: On the hard court in Besancon, France, Arnaud Boetsch needed less than two hours to post an easy 6-3, 6-2, 6-2 victory over Sandor Noszaly.

Jozsef Kroschko then upset Henri Leconte, 6-4, 7-6 (7-4), 6-3, to even the score. Leconte, playing for the injured Cedric Pioline, was the leader when France upset the United States in 1991 to win the Cup.

As a result of the loss, Leconte may be pulled out of the doubles on Saturday in favor of Olivier Delaite to team with Boetsch.

About 300 French youths protesting a wage-cutting law delayed the start of the first match for about 45 minutes when they blocked entry to the arena.

Sweden 1, Denmark 0: On the fast carpet in Lund, Sweden, Stefan Edberg beat Fredrik Fetterlein, 6-2, 6-4, 6-2, boosting the Swede's Davis Cup singles record to 25-11 since his debut in 1984. Magnus Gustafsson was to face the Danish No. 1, Kenneth Carlsson, in the second singles later Friday. (AP, Reuters)



Jim Courier crushed Zeeshan Ali, 6-1, 6-1, 6-2, leading the U.S. past India on Friday in New Delhi.

Kenya's Cross-Country Attack In Budapest, Runners Aim to Take World Titles Again

By Ian Thomson

International Herald Tribune

BUDAPEST — The race track was built for horses, but the Germans converted it into an airport during World War II. Now the Kenyans, in their tank tops and shorts, will try to make it theirs.

Kincsem Park is host to the World Cross Country Championships. The Kenyans will file in Saturday, past the mounted statue of Kincsem, who was Hungary's greatest horse more than a century ago, and in groups they will race past structures that resemble brick chimneys, now painted a muck white. These are the machine-gun oases built by the Germans.

The course has been remodeled with a short but steep hill of grass and two similar wooden ramps, plus two rows of hay bales and a thick, fallen tree trunk for the runners to traverse. The machine guns have been replaced by television cameras mounted on their own oases of wood and aimed at the contestants.

In this form the course presents none of the dangers from its previous lives — although it might feel unkind to anyone trying to run with the Kenyans.

The Kenyans have won 25 of the 40 gold medals in this competition over the last five years, culminating in the most one-sided victory ever when they won seven of the eight titles last year in Amorebieta, Spain. Since 1986, their men have been beaten only by the Moroccan Khalid Skah, who overcame their team tactics in 1990 and 1991.

The Kenyans were especially wary of Skah after accusing him of winning the 1992 Olympic 10,000 meters because a Moroccan teammate had apparently interfered with Richard Chelimo of Kenya. Last year, Kenyans banded to win the first five places, with Skah forced back to sixth. This year, Skah is little threat, suffering as he is from bronchitis.

The Kenyan team has been training all month in the altitude of Embu, at the foot of Mount Kenya. These championships are among the toughest to handicap, and the Kenyans have made it harder by refusing to enter the world 5,000 meters champion and current world cross leader, Ismael Kirui — his punishment for returning late from the indoor season in Europe. John Njogi, winner of this championship a record five times, remains under suspension for refusing to take a random drug test.

Yet last year's top two, William Sige and Dominic

Kirui, are back. And on Friday, a coach was floating the name of William Kiptum, 22, as the next Kenyan to break through in the 12-kilometer senior race.

The Ethiopians were the first African men to conquer these championships, winning five senior and six junior team titles in the early 1980s. Despite the absence of one of their best, Fita Bayesa, their coach was predicting the end of Kenyan domination.

"The Kenyan success is a matter of chance and a matter of training," said the coach, Tizazu Wubshet. "I think it's a matter of chance."

Proclaiming a new era in Ethiopia, with more aid to the local clubs creating a larger flock of runners for the

The course presents no dangers from its previous lives, but it might feel unkind to those running with the Kenyans.

national team, he gave his team an 85 percent chance of overtaking Kenya.

The Africans have failed to provide similar support to their women, although Kenya has won three straight senior and four of the last five junior team titles. But some of the best opponents are missing, including Derartu Tulu of Ethiopia, the Olympic 10,000 meters champion, and the American Lynn Jennings, who won three straight titles before finishing third behind Albertina Dias of Portugal.

"Two weeks ago she was planning on coming to the extent that she was making her travel plans, and then a week later she wasn't," said the U.S. women's coach, Jerry Quillen.

China has sent five senior women, but the best are training with the celebrated coach Ma Junren for the London Marathon next month.

"Ma has the international group," said the coach, Li Pei Li. "Those here are the best on the national level, and so they are just below the standard of Ma's team."

The Chinese entry includes Li Dong, the world 1,500 meters champion, but her coach was not predicting results similar to those at Stuttgart last summer. He said the 6-kilometer distance was "a little bit too long" for her.

SCOREBOARD

BASKETBALL

NBA Standings

EASTERN CONFERENCE			
Team	W	L	Pct
New York Knicks	47	19	.712
Orlando Magic	42	27	.607
Atlanta Hawks	37	38	.492
Charlotte Hornets	34	41	.450
Philadelphia 76ers	33	42	.439
Washington Wizards	14	48	.289

CENTRAL CONFERENCE			
Team	W	L	Pct
Atlanta Hawks	47	19	.712
Chicago Bulls	44	22	.667
Cleveland Cavaliers	37	38	.492
Indiana Pacers	35	30	.538
Charlotte Hornets	29	36	.444
Detroit Pistons	19	47	.288
Milwaukee Bucks	18	48	.273

WESTERN CONFERENCE			
Team	W	L	Pct
Portland Trail Blazers	47	19	.712
San Antonio Spurs	44	22	.667
Utah Jazz	42	27	.607
Los Angeles Lakers	37	38	.492
Golden State Warriors	34	41	.450
Phoenix Suns	33	42	.439
San Diego Clippers	14	48	.289

PACIFIC CONFERENCE			
Team	W	L	Pct
Seattle SuperSonics	47	19	.712
Phoenix Suns	44	22	.667
Portland Trail Blazers	42	27	.607
Los Angeles Lakers	37	38	.492
Golden State Warriors	34	41	.450
San Diego Clippers	33	42	.439
San Jose Warriors	14	48	.289

THURSDAY'S RESULTS			
Team	W	L	Pct
Portland Trail Blazers	29	28	.509
San Antonio Spurs	27	28	.491
Los Angeles Lakers	24	24	.500
Golden State Warriors	24	24	.500
San Diego Clippers	24	24	.500
San Jose Warriors	24	24	.500
San Antonio Spurs	24	24	.500

HOCKEY			
Team	W	L	Pct
San Jose Sharks	24	24	.500
Los Angeles Kings	24	24	.500
San Antonio Spurs	24	24	.500
Golden State Warriors	24	24	.500
San Diego Clippers	24	24	.500
San Jose Warriors	24	24	.500
San Antonio Spurs	24	24	.500

NHL Standings			
Team	W	L	Pct
San Jose Sharks	24	24	.500
Los Angeles Kings	24	24	.500
San Antonio Spurs	24	24	.500
Golden State Warriors	24	24	.500
San Diego Clippers	24	24	.500
San Jose Warriors	24	24	.500
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Portland Trail Blazers	29	28	.509
San Antonio Spurs	27	28	.491
Los Angeles Lakers	24	24	.500
Golden State Warriors	24	24	.500
San Diego Clippers	24	24	.500
San Jose Warriors	24	24	.500
San Antonio Spurs	24	24	.500

Created by

DAVE BARRY

The Trebuchet Project

MIAMI — Today we have a heartwarming human interest story about some guys in Texas who are fulfilling a dream — a dream that all of us have dreamt but, for one reason or another, have had to abandon. That's right: These guys are building a device that will be capable of hurling a Buick 200 yards.

Richard Clifford, an engineer and artist, and John Quincy, a dentist, were snoring brewskis one day, and, as guys often do when they're getting in touch with their feelings, they got to talking about medieval war weapons.

As you recall from dozing off face-down on your history textbook, medieval cities were surrounded by high stone walls with massive iron gates that would not open unless you punched in the secret digital Roman-numeral pass code. Thus the only way that an invading army could get inside was to knock holes in the wall by hurling large objects at it. Originally catapults were used for this, but they were eventually replaced by a more powerful device — the atomic bomb of the medieval era — called a trebuchet. It's basically a long arm with a big weight attached to one end; the weight is raised, then dropped, which whips up the other end of the arm, causing it to fling the projectile.

According to an article in the January issue of Mechanical Engineering magazine, some trebuchets could throw 300-pound boulders as far as 300 yards. They also were used to throw DEAD HORSES. I am not making this up. The idea was to spread disease. This would be a real morale-breaker.

HUSBAND: Hi, honey! I'm home from my medieval job in the field of crossbow sales! What's for dinner?

WIFE: Your favorite! A nice big mutton...

(A DEAD HORSE COMES CRASHING THROUGH THE CEILING, SPEWING MAGGOTS EVERYWHERE.)

HUSBAND: Actually, I'm not hungry.

WIFE: I cannot WAIT for the Renaissance.

Yes, the trebuchet was an awesome weapon, and the more Richard Clifford and John Quincy

thought about it, while drinking beer, the more they realized that they had to build one. And so they did some serious trebuchet research. They read books on military history. Then they went to England to consult with the world's leading trebuchet expert, a historian named Hew Kennedy. Kennedy has built a large working trebuchet at his home in Shropshire, and he regularly invites his neighbors over to watch him hurl stuff across the fields. According to Mechanical Engineering, he has hurled small cars, dead pigs and grand pianos. He hurled a piano for Clifford and Quincy. "It went almost 200 yards," Quincy told me, with awe in his voice.

Clifford and Quincy returned home inspired. They printed up some official stationery. (It says "PROJECTILE THROWING ENGINES, Texas Division: Hurling Into the 21st Century.") They hooked up with a welder, Don Capers, and together they developed and built an improved trebuchet, for test purposes. They've been using it to hurl bowling balls.

"We're throwing bowling balls now somewhere between 400 and 500 feet," he said.

But that's small potatoes. They plan to build — get ready — THE BIGGEST TREBUCHET IN THE HISTORY OF THE WORLD.

The one that will hurl the Buick. Here is how serious they are: When I spoke with Quincy, he had just purchased 80 acres next to his property JUST SO THE BUICK WILL HAVE SOME PLACE TO LAND.

"Wherever it lands," said Quincy, "it's going to stay there."

Quincy said they'll use The Big One to raise money for charity by holding several major hurlings per year. And we're not talking just Buicks. Quincy sent me a ballistic chart listing detailed technical data on the hurling characteristics of among other items — a toilet, a case of Spam, a recliner, an Airstream trailer, a cow and a mime ("silent night hurling," notes the chart).

I intend to be there when the Buick goes up. When it does, I know that I'm going to have a very special feeling inside me. It will go away when I burp.

Knight-Ridder Newspapers

'Pigsty' and Other Choice Vacation Spots

International Herald Tribune

MAIDENHEAD, ENGLAND — It may seem peculiar, and even perverse, English to choose to spend one's vacation in a former railway station, a Methodist chapel, a house of correction, an arsenic mine or a pigsty.

But Alton, built around 1850, is the only Italianate railway station in Staffordshire and sleeps six. The Pigsty, from the same period and in Robin Hood's Bay, Yorkshire

MARY BLUME

has a fancifully plump Doric facade, while the House of Correction in Lincolnshire has an entrance variously inspired by Vanbrugh, Sammel and Ledoux. The Dancombe Mine, which produced arsenic used to protect cotton against the boll weevil, is in a lovely valley in Cornwall.

"Arsenic crops up in beautiful parts of Devon and Cornwall, so Dancombe is a very pleasant place," says Robin Evans, director of the Landmark Trust, which restores and administers 200 unusual properties. They are rented; usually for stays of from three days to three weeks, and have now welcomed 20,000 satisfied visitors. "We put the children in the dungeon, which they thoroughly enjoyed," says a note in the logbook of a 13th-century tower in Wales.

Based on a uniquely British combination of pragmatism and sentiment, the Landmark Trust rescues buildings that, in the words of Sir John Smith, who founded it in 1969, are "too desperate, troublesome or unfashionable for anyone else." They must be of architectural or historic interest and by definition are in appealing sites.

"That's why they were built," Evans said. "If someone built something called Prospect Tower it was because it had a prospect." Prospect Tower, in Kent, was built as a cricket pavilion around 1870 and sleeps two.

The Landmark Trust does not deal in vast stately homes on the National Trust scale. It was Sir John Smith's service on the National Trust's council that made him see the need for saving small properties threatened by destruction or development.

"So he set up the Landmark Trust to rescue them, which was an amazing concept," Evans said. "Best of all, he worked out using them for self-catering holidays because you don't have to alter them very much. You can have the dining room on the top floor, the kitchen on the ground floor — it's ghastly but you can put up with it for a week, it's part of the fun. Secondly, you don't have the domestic paraphernalia of a double garage and television aerials, so the historic setting is untouched. You get at least 50 sets of people enjoying the building and they help with rental income for future upkeep."

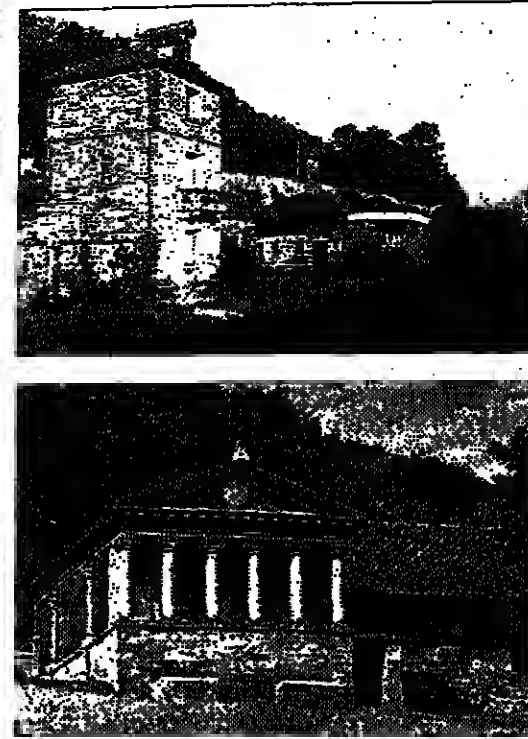
The Landmark Trust, which has headquarters in the former gardeners' cottages on Sir John's estate near Maidenhead, is offered about 10 properties a month; buildings which have not found buyers on the real estate market, some of them in ruins. After thorough inspection, the Trust buys them or takes them on a long lease and undertakes meticulous restoration through its network of local architects.

Modern conveniences, kitchens and heating are installed, suitable old furniture put in, and there is always a library of fictional and historical works about the region and a logbook in which visitors note their impressions and give advice ("The Landlord of the Kentish House has a good strong cider, which he is reluctant to serve to ladies in large quantities").

The Trust isn't interested in windmills or cute cottages



Among Landmark Trust rentals are the Egyptian House in Penzance, the Alton station and the columned Pigsty.



that would find other buyers. The taste is for the unusual: the only remaining domestic building thatched in heather, Charles Rennie Mackintosh's Hill House near Glasgow, a folly in the shape of a pineapple (sleeps four), an Egyptian-style house built in Penzance in 1835, or the flat occupied by Sir John Bejman in the City of London. The Trust owns the entire island of Lundy in the Bristol Channel, with a variety of houses served by the Trust's 300-ton supply ship, the MS Oldenburg.

The smallest property is Lundy's tiny Radio Room, which rents for £11 (about \$16.50) a night in November and December. The largest is the frescoed Saraceno, a newly opened Palladian villa in Vicenza which sleeps 15 and rents for £249 a night in the off season (minimum three nights).

In addition to the Villa Saraceno, the Trust rents out the flat above the one in which Keats died at 26 Piazza di Spagna in Rome, and Naalakka, the house that Rudyard Kipling built for himself in Brattleboro, Vermont.

Rental income just covers upkeep. The Trust is now increasing its income by managing such new rental properties as two crown-owned apartments in Hampton Court.

Dogs are welcome at most properties, and smoking is allowed. A housekeeper opens and closes for each tenant. Telephones are supplied only "for compelling reasons" and there is no television.

"People break the routine, it is important for us that they do," Evans said. The logbooks record their surprises: "The vicar called on horseback," "A snail ate a vital part of my message to the milkman," "You do recover from a 20-mile walk."

In The Landmark Handbook — a very good read — Sir John Smith points out that the Trust is not part of the "heritage industry" which seems bent on turning Britain into a theme park. Preservation for its own sake is not the aim.

"Our point is to give the building a use," Evans said. "A building that is preserved but has no use is not to our minds a building that has a future." It was the fact that Kipling's house would become neither a dead museum nor be transformed that made its owner turn it over to the Trust.

Trust buildings are not available for corporate seminars or for weddings. Business is brisk the year round and none of the buildings has proved a flop, Evans says. "We can fill them up whether they're a flat in Lancaster — people would say why Lancaster but there's a beautiful music room with wonderful plaster — or a pineapple or a medieval hall house."

By the time visitors have adjusted to finding bathrooms tucked in battlements or having to put their possessions in a wheelbarrow because there is no road access, they have come to love their Landmark.

As one visitor wrote sadly in the logbook on leaving the Pineapple, "Farewell, old fruit."

The Landmark Handbook is available from the Landmark Trust, Shottesbrooke, Maidenhead, Berkshire SL6 3SW. Prices including postage are £8 in Britain, £10 for Europe, £20 for the Middle East and United States, £25 for Australasia and the Far East. Fax (44) 628 825-417, telephone (44) 628 825-925.

PEOPLE

Dallas Underwhelmed By a Clinton Wedding

Let's just say that Dallas society is rather underwhelmed by the impending nuptials of the president's half-brother, Roger Clinton. Not even President Clinton's role as best man has impressed the city's tonier set. "We've had weddings that had far bigger implications for Dallas," sniffs Helen Bryant, the society columnist for The Dallas Morning News. Roger Clinton, 37, and the very pregnant Molly Martin, 25, of Dallas, will exchange "I do's" Saturday at the Dallas Arboretum and Botanical Gardens. Bryant noted that "the wedding of Ross Perot's daughter was a bigger deal."

John Updike, George Plimpton, Tina Brown and a well-heeled coterie turned out to honor Truman Capote with — what else? — a breakfast at Tiffany's. The occasion was the announcement of a new literary trust named for the author whose novella "Breakfast at Tiffany's" and nonfiction book "In Cold Blood" both became movies. Capote died in 1984.

Drew Barrymore, 19, of the famous acting clan, was married last weekend in Los Angeles to Jeremy Thomas, 31, a Briton who owns a Los Angeles club.

Frank Sinatra, 78, appeared to be in good shape during his concert in Tulsa, Oklahoma — his first outing since he collapsed on stage March 5 — though he seemed to have trouble remembering some of his lines.

After having her arthritic left hip replaced, Elizabeth Taylor, 62, is recuperating and should be out of the hospital in about a week, her surgeon said.

The last time Jerry Rubin visited his alma mater, federal agents chased him away. But that was 25 years ago. The former Yippie, now 55, went back to Walnut Hills High School in Cincinnati this week to raise money for its centennial celebration next year.

INTERNATIONAL CLASSIFIED
Appears on Pages 7 & 13

WEATHER

Europe

	Today	High	Low	W	High	Low	W
Algeria	21/70	12/53	3	21/70	13/56	3	po
Amsterdam	7/44	17/54	3	6/46	6/52	3	po
Athens	16/61	4/38	3	19/61	2/36	3	sh
Berlin	21/70	9/48	3	18/64	9/48	3	sh
Bombay	16/64	11/52	3	19/68	12/63	3	sh
Buenos Aires	17/62	4/38	3	13/55	-1/31	3	sh
Calcutta	6/48	-2/28	3	7/44	-1/31	3	sh
Cairo	11/62	-1/31	3	12/53	2/36	3	sh
Cardiff	11/62	1/34	3	7/44	0/32	3	sh
Copenhagen	4/28	-1/31	3	4/28	0/32	3	sh
Dublin	21/70	13/55	3	21/70	13/55	3	po
Edinburgh	12/53	3/57	3	13/55	4/38	3	po
Geneva	8/48	1/34	3	11/62	5/41	3	po
Hamburg	10/50	7/54	3	17/62	8/48	3	po
London	10/50	0/32	3	8/48	-2/29	3	po
Madrid	13/55	2/28	3	12/53	1/34	3	po
Moscow	-1/31	-8/18	3	-2/29	-9/16	3	po
Nairobi	17/62	8/48	3	14/57	5/41	3	sh
Paris	23/73	13/55	3	23/73	13/55	3	po
Rangoon	19/68	11/52	3	18/64	12/63	3	sh
Rio de Janeiro	10/50	1/34	3	11/62	4/38	3	po
Rome	21/70	9/48	3	22/71	9/48	3	sh
Sao Paulo	16/64	4/38	3	17/62	5/41	3	sh
Seoul	3/57	1/34	3	2/28	-6/22	3	po
Shanghai	9/48	-2/28	3	9/48	-1/34	3	sh
Singapore	16/64	11/52	3	16/64	11/52	3	sh
Tokyo	12/53	2/28	3	11/62	3/57	3	po
Yokohama	6/48	-2/28	3	5/41	-3/25	3	sh

Forecast for Sunday through Tuesday, as provided by Accu-Weather.



North America
The weather will heat up along the California coast Sunday. Showers and cooler weather may arrive Tuesday. Heavy rains in the East Sunday will combine with snowfall to trigger flooding along rivers and streams. Snow will blanket the Great Lakes region north of Chicago and Detroit.

	Today	High	Low	W	High	Low	W
Algeria	21/70	12/53	3	21/70	13/56	3	po
Amsterdam	7/44	17/54	3	6/46	6/52	3	po
Athens	16/61	4/38	3	19/61	2/36	3	sh
Berlin	21/70	9/48	3	18/64	9/48	3	sh
Bombay	16/64	11/52	3	19/68	12/63	3	sh
Buenos Aires	17/62	4/38	3	13/55	-1/31	3	sh
Calcutta	6/48	-2/28	3	7/44	-1/31	3	sh
Cairo	11/62	-1/31	3	12/53	2/36	3	sh
Cardiff	11/62	1/34	3	7/44	0/32	3	sh
Copenhagen	4/28	-1/31	3	4/28	0/32	3	sh
Dublin	21/70	13/55	3	21/70	13/55	3	po
Edinburgh	12/53	3/57	3	13/55	4/38	3	po
Geneva	8/48	1/34	3	11/62	5/41	3	po
Hamburg	10/50	7/54	3	17/62	8/48	3	po
London	10/50	0/32	3	8/48	-2/29	3	po
Madrid	13/55	2/28	3	12/53	1/34	3	po
Moscow	-1/31	-8/18	3	-2/29	-9/16	3	po
Nairobi	17/62	8/48	3	14/57	5/41	3	sh
Paris	23/73	13/55	3	23/73	13/55	3	po
Rangoon	19/68	11/52	3	18/64	12/63	3	sh
Rio de Janeiro	10/50	1/34	3	11/62	4/38	3	po
Rome	21/70	9/48	3	22/71	9/48	3	sh
Sao Paulo	16/64	4/38	3	17/62	5/41	3	sh
Seoul	3/57	1/34	3	2/28	-6/22	3	po
Shanghai	9/48	-2/28	3	9/48	-1/34	3	sh
Singapore	16/64	11/52	3	16/64	11/52	3	sh
Tokyo	12/53	2/28	3	11/62	3/57	3	po
Yokohama	6/48	-2/28	3	5/41	-3/25	3	sh

Legend: p=partly cloudy, c=clear, sh=showers, h=heavy rain, s=snow, M=moderate, A=atmospheric, W=wind, H=high, V=very.

Asia

	Today	High	Low	W	High	Low	W
Algeria	21/70	12/53	3	21/70	13/56	3	po
Amsterdam	7/44	17/54	3	6/46	6/52	3	po
Athens	16/61	4/38	3	19/61	2/36	3	sh
Berlin	21/70	9/48	3	18/64	9/48	3	sh
Bombay	16/64	11/52	3	19/68	12/63	3	sh
Buenos Aires	17/62	4/38	3	13/55	-1/31	3	sh
Calcutta	6/48	-2/28	3	7/44	-1/31	3	sh
Cairo	11/62	-1/31	3	12/53	2/36	3	sh
Cardiff	11/62	1/34	3	7/44	0/32	3	sh
Copenhagen	4/28	-1/31	3	4/28	0/32	3	sh
Dublin	21/70	13/55	3	21/70	13/55	3	po
Edinburgh	12/53	3/57	3	13/55	4/38	3	po
Geneva	8/48	1/34	3	11/62	5/41	3	po
Hamburg	10/50	7/54	3	17/62	8/48	3	po
London	10/50	0/32	3	8/48	-2/29	3	po
Madrid	13/55	2/28	3	12/53	1/34	3	po
Moscow	-1/31	-8/18	3	-2/29	-9/16	3	po
Nairobi	17/62	8/48	3	14/57	5/41	3	sh
Paris	23/73	13/55	3	23/73	13/55	3	po
Rangoon	19/68	11/52	3	18/64	12/63	3	sh
Rio de Janeiro	10/50	1/34	3	11/62	4/38	3	po
Rome	21/70	9/48	3	22/71	9/48	3	sh
Sao Paulo	16/64	4/38	3	17/62	5/41	3	sh
Seoul	3/57	1/34	3	2/28	-6/22	3	po
Shanghai	9/48	-2/28	3	9/48	-1/34	3	sh
Singapore	16/64	11/52	3	16/64	11/52	3	sh
Tokyo	12/53	2/28	3	11/62	3/57	3	po
Yokohama	6/48	-2/28	3	5/41	-3/25	3	sh

Chicago's Famed Maxwell Street Bazaar Is Endangered

By Isabel Wilkerson

New York Times Service

CHICAGO — On Sunday mornings, a magical, seedy circus of possibilities rises from the broken streets west of the Loop, a ragtag market thick with the smell of grilled onions, the crackle of blues from cheap speakers and haggling hunting for dried peppers or toilet seats.

For 120 years, the Maxwell Street Market has been the mall of the dispossessed, from the Jewish pushcart peddlers selling fruit at the turn of the century to the black vendors of gospel tapes and toggle bolts, the Hispanic tortilla makers and Korean gym-shoe salesmen who all inherited the market from the Jews.

It is a place that draws 20,000 customers even in bad weather and has as much as \$20 million in sales a year by some estimates, although no one really knows. It is where Mary Torbert, a retired nurse from the suburbs, comes every Sunday for sweet potatoes and Gloria Torres, a data entry clerk, comes for bananas and tomatoes.

Charlie Ford, a tax collector from Mechanicville, Illinois, drove three hours last Sunday to get a \$80 vacuum cleaner for \$30.

"This is the greatest market of chance in the

world," said Judge Hightower, a blind man who barks the menu of Jim's Original World Famous Rotisserie Stand from his chair out front. "You can come down here with nothing and go back with who knows what."

But in the last several decades, as suburban malls flourished, as rival retailers across the city started opening on Sundays and Maxwell Street lost its lock on the Day of Rest, as the original Jewish delicatessen and clothing store owners retired to Florida, as homeless people started selling stolen hubcaps and X-rated videos and as even drugs and prostitution could be found amid the power tools, the market has lost its innocence.

Now Maxwell Street is facing extinction. The city, which owns the land, wants to move the market to make way for softball fields and science laboratories for the University of Illinois at Chicago.

The new location would be several blocks east, on the other side of the Dan Ryan Expressway. The city also wants to raise vending fees to \$25 a day from \$25 a year and limit the number of vendors by prohibiting felons from getting licenses.